Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leases of 20 years. Rs. 135 only.
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 135 is the greatest investment.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 124 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th May ..	Chyebassa ..	6,249 Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th	Narkunda ..	16100
4th June ..	Mantua ..	10685
8th	Cap Polonio..	10500

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
Early June ..	Himalaya ..	Calling at Colombo

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
27th May ..	Punna ..	Gulf
3rd June ..	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Ma. ... Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorpor... in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVI... TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HO... KONG AND SHANGH...

Steamer. Commander. Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Meimei Maru R.Nakanishi 4326	7th May	21st May
Homeward Maru K. Yamada 5179	6th Ma.	21st May
Shinyei Maru K. Konaka 3904	17th May	31st May
Kinai Maru M. Murakami 3194	26th May	14th June
Yamato Maru C.Hideshima 4172	3rd June	

Arrived from New York and sailing for Cal... via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	12th May	20th May	Japan
Fuhing Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	9th June	20th June	"
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	24th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
KAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnusi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,51,19,321/4
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- Half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND... £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY, OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000 000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Chaugchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio. Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager
Post Box No. 625.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for ... months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rates of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 55, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—16, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about ...	85,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTI
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
EAN & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
71, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,
13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukumchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooijee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO., High Class TAILOR'S and DRESSMAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS and DYERS. Rich Lustrons all Silk Satins of exquisite quality and great durability, Black, White and all the leading colours FASHION DEMANDS SATIN, 103, Medows Street, 1st Floor over Taraporewala.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. One comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Capable SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 150. Apply MERWANJEE & SONS, Brokers, 70, Apollo Street. 1173

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ACCOUNTANT of 40 years of age able to prepare Balance sheet pay upto Rs. 150 per month according to qualifications. Apply sharp to Box No. 618, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1196

WANTED.—An Indian with good Banking experience capable of assuming charge of a Sub Office. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, Bombay. 1192

WANTED for up-country Press MACHINEMEN and COMPOSITORS. Pay Twenty-five to Forty Rupees. Reply to Box No. 615, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1175

WANTED A STENOTYPIST GENERAL CLERK and an ASSISTANT with at least two years' experience in Import and Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Hindus alone to apply at once to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1176

WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

WANTED.—CANVASSERS of large firms travelling on their own business to take up the sale of our forthcoming book "India's Services in the War" as a side line and also to secure material for the same. Generous terms and Commission. For particulars apply to:—NEWAL KISHORE PRESS, War Section "H" Lucknow. 1194

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in languages (Sanskrit). Pay Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 5 for 5 years; and a fully qualified Drawing Teacher. Pay Rs. 40 with handsome prospects. Apply sharp, before the 1st proximo, to the PRINCIPAL, K. D. High School, Chinchani Tarapur, District, Thana. 1076

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Ton "FORD" CHASIS and TRUCKS. Brand new. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay. 1091

FOR SALE—At Dumas (near Surat) big and small bungalows with beautiful garden and extensive grounds only bona fide purchasers. Please apply to Box No. 619 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1197

TO BE LET.

TO LET—6 new GODOWNS, well built to contain 2500 to 3000 cotton bales, situate at Siwri, near Moon Mill. Passed by the Fire Insurance Association. Apply sharp to ESMAIL HAJI CASAM & SON, 141, Chuckla Street, Telephone No. 4515. 1140

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a partnership which was subsisting between SORABJI PESTONJI DARUWALLA and JAMSHEDJI MANEKJI MAKABAMAN under the name and style of PESTONJI MANEKJI and Co., at 35, Forbes Street Bombay, was DISSOLVED on the 19th day of May, 1920 and all the assets, good-will, license and stock-in-trade of the said business are taken over by Sorabji pestonji Daruwalla this day. All the liabilities of the old Firm Pestonji Manekji and Co., upto this day will be paid by Sorabji Pestonji Daruwalla and he alone will be entitled to all the autstandings and Sorabji Pestonji Daruwalla is now the sole proprietor of the Firm of Pestonji Manekji and Co.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1920.

SORABJI PESTONJI DARUWALLA
JAMSHEDJI MANEKJI.

FOR
MURREE AND KASHMIR.
PLEASE COME to us for conveyance.
NEW MOTORS AND NEW LORRIES.
Charges Moderate.
UPPER INDIA TRADING COMPANY,
(Massy Gate), RAWALPINDI.
Telegrams: "Success".

D. C. & A. C. ELECTRIC MOTORS
AND
DESK FANS
Large Stoc
B. KHAN & Co.,
204, Hornby Road.
898

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—50; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR, Kushalgarh, Southern Rajputana, Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1014

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the map and register prepared under Section 7 of the Bombay City Surv. Act 1915 for the Colaba area are now available for inspection at the City Survey Office (Old Custom House near Town Hall) free of charge.

The maps are brought up to date and the register gives the history of each holding for several years past and would thus be of great use to the purchasing public in tracing the devolution of title.

The inspection will remain open free of charge only for two months from date of this notice.

Dated 8th May, 1920.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
775

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEALERS,

WE carry stock of following:—

(1) (Dr. Bengue's Ethyl Chloride and Narcotile)—famous for Local and General Anaesthesia in tubes with spray nozzles.
(2) (Hypodermic Syringes:)
(a) All Glass two and three parts all capacities.
(b) Glass and Metal—Record Pattern best English only—all capacities.
(c) Steel and Platinum Needles to fit the above.
(3) Le Pages Fish Glue—Engraver's Photo Zinco Zinc Sheets, brightest polished—Copper sheets.

Apply for partjculars and prices:

F. RUTTONSHAW & Co.,
Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

TIMBER! TIMBER!! TIMBER!!!

TIMBER SALES COMMITTEE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 110.36 tons of very excellent Padauk Logs and 123.56 tons of very good White Chuglum logs lying at Cotton Depot, Sewri and will be received by the Undersigned up to the forenoon of MONDAY, 31st May, 1920, for the whole or any portion thereof.

The timber may be inspected on written application to the Undersigned who will be pleased to show them personally, or in his absence, this duty will be performed by the Assistant Controller Timber Supplies, Cotton Depot, Sewri.

Separate tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed as follows:—

"Tenders for Padauk Logs."
"Tenders for White Chuglum Logs."

It must be clearly understood that the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest, or in fact any tender.

Tenders must be for the value of the logs as they are lying on the ground at Cotton Depot. All expenses in the removal of the timber will be borne entirely by the successful tenderer.

Special Note:—All who are interested in the Padauk Timber Trade should make a point of inspecting these really wonderful Logs.

W. D. LOVELL, Captain,
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies)
for Timber Sales Committee,
Board of Industries and Munitions,
Bombay.
Bombay, May 13th, 1920. 978

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE,

FOR SALE—PLATTS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of four and five bearings 20' by 6' by 120 lbs. Lancashire Boiler 12" by 24" Steam Engine 40 B.H.P "CC" Type Ruston Oil Engine, 3 tons Cart-weighing Scale, Ginning Stores and other Machinery: Enquiries Solicited. ENGINEER and CO., Pydhownie, Bombay. 1179

NOTICE.

MAPS of the latest Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, scale 400' to an inch, and printed in colours in 10 sheets are now available for sale at the City Survey Office (Old Customs House 2nd floor) Bombay. The price per sheet is only Rs. 1-4-0 or Rs. 12-8 for the set.

Maps to the scale of 800' to an inch (about 6½ inches to the mile) printed in colours, and very convenient as office wall-maps, are also available at Rs. 5 each.

G. S. GUPTE,
Ag. Superintendent,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
776

WANTED.

WANTED.—A duly qualified First Class HEALTH OFFICER for the Poona City Municipality on a consolidated salary of Rs. 500-50-800. The applicant must possess a British Diploma in public health and would be subject to conditions laid down in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th May 1913. The selected candidate will have to remain on probation for six months and to give a binding on confirmation to serve for three years. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th June, 1920.

L. J. APTE,
President,
Poona City Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Poona City, 20-5-20.
1168

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 10th June, 1920, for the supply of 2 lakhs sleepers wooden ordinary B. G. 9 ft. by 10 inches by 5 inches of either Deodar, Sal or Jungle Teak (Tektona Grandis.) The latter may be of "half round" Section. The tenders may be for the full quantity or any lesser number.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the office of the undersigned at Church Gate Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the full cost of the sleepers must be lodged with the Assistant Auditor, Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay as earnest money and the receipt of the sam should be enclosed with the tender withou which the tender will not be considered.

The tenders should be sent in a sealed cove marked "Tender for B. G. Ordinar Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accep the lowest or any tender.

F. G. ARNOLD,
Ag. Chief Engineer.
1180

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from the 26th May, 1920, and that all deeds of transfer accompanied documents of title will be received by the Company for registration on week days between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. with the fee of annas four for every share to be transferred.

N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1148

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED on the 26th instant TO CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated the 21st day of May, 1920.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
1145

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that a public auction of Mhowra (Doli) seeds of this State will take place on 28th May, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the Huzur Office. Those who intend purchasing the same are invited to attend in person or proxy. Conditions regarding the said auction will be read over at the time of auction and will be open for perusal at the Forest Office at any time during office hours.

J. V. PATEL,
Forest Officer, Bansda State.
Forest Office,
Bansda State, 19th May, 1920.
1125

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Cariim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd., (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

The Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913-1914.

The Standard Ice & Cold Storage Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII of 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . RS. 15,00,000

Divided into 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

Issue of 1,50,000 shares of which 1,40,000 shares are now offered to the public for subscription payable as follows:—

RS. 10 ON APPLICATION

DIRECTORS:

P. F. LINTON, Esq., Managing Director, Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and Partner, Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., 84, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

F. M. LESLIE, Esq., Solicitor of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

A. CLIFFORD EARP, Esq., M.I.A.E., A. M. I. Mech. E., Consulting Engineer, Grosvenor House, Calcutta.

Lt.-Col. J. S. DALLAS, I.A., Director, Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd., 1/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.

D. J. COHEN, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Moberley and Co., of 2, Mission Row, Calcutta, and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

U. N. BOSE, Esq., Proprietor, Messrs. Sarkies and Co., Jute Brokers, Calcutta.

BANKERS:—THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD., Allahabad Bank Buildings, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
AUDITORS:—MESSRS. MEUGENS PEAT & CO., Clive Buildings, Calcutta.
SOLICITORS—MESSRS. LESLIE AND HINDS, Lindlie Chambers, 6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
MANAGING AGENTS:—MESSRS. LINTON BROS. & CO., LTD., 1/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.
LONDON AGENTS:—MESSRS. LINTON BROS. & CO., 84, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.
REGISTERED OFFICE:—1/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the objects set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association and particularly to erect a factory for the manufacture of pure clear crystal ice and to sell the output in Calcutta and surrounding districts.

In conjunction and adjoining the Ice Factory will be a Cold Storage Building of the latest type with a storing capacity of 1,00,000 cubic feet wherein large quantities of perishable foodstuffs and other goods will be stored.

(a) The manufacture and sale of ice and the maintenance of a Cold Storage has been proved to be very profitable and offers special inducements as a remunerative investment for capital. A suitable site for the Company's needs is available. The land has been secured by Mr. P. F. Linton and he is prepared to make over the full benefit of his option to purchase the same in terms of the Agreement hereinafter mentioned. Arrangements have been made to build the Factory and Cold Storage on the most up-to-date lines with modern machinery and equipment under the supervision and direction of experienced Engineers brought specially to this country for the purpose and the whole concern will be under the most efficient and up-to-date European management.

(b) ICE FACTORY.

It has been proved that the demand for ice grows larger day by day and year by year and the introduction of this first class manufactured ice into the market is simply the beginning of a constantly increasing and substantial business. A certainty of supply creates a demand. The demand for ice throughout Bengal is of such a permanent character that it can confidently be asserted that it will continue without any abatement and the Company will always have a great demand for its output.

During the last few years owing to the increase of the European population in and about Calcutta and Upcountry the demand for ice for domestic use and other purposes has increased very considerably, but no increase has taken place in the source of supplies.

It is well known that great difficulty has been felt in obtaining the full quantity required and at times, during the hot season, full advantage is taken of this by the vendors charging exorbitant prices for what is actually a necessity.

The water to be used in the manufacture of the ice will be distilled in the factory through a special plant to be erected for this purpose, and special care and attention will be devoted to this branch of the work, so that the finished product is free from all germs and organic matter.

Deliveries will be made from a Central Depot in Calcutta, and this method will reduce wastage to a minimum and be of great convenience to the Company's customers.

From figures taken of the population of Calcutta, the surrounding districts and the 24-Pergannas, it appears that the total requirements of ice approximate some 1,000 tons daily, while the present ice available does not exceed 350 tons daily.

(c) COLD STORAGE.

The installation of the Cold Storage, which will also be on the most modern lines in conformity with the latest practice in this direction, will fulfil a long felt want in Calcutta.

It will place at the public command a greater variety of food during all seasons of the year. It will further give a great impetus to the importation in large quantities of foodstuffs and other goods which have hitherto been imported in restricted quantities due to the want of Cold Storage.

The preservation of food and other goods for use during certain seasons has become absolutely essential in this country and it is a factor not to be denied that this Cold Storage will be of great benefit to all residents in Calcutta and Upcountry.

Finally the installation of this modern Ice Factory and its output of pure clear crystal Ice, in conjunction with the large storing capacity of the Cold Storage will supply a long felt want and the success of the Company considered to be well assured.

The following are approximate estimates of the Capital outlay Expenditure and Income of the Company:—

CAPITAL OUTLAY:	Rs.	A.	P.
Lands and Buildings, Machinery and Transport	12,95,000	0	0
Erection of Machinery	30,000	0	0
Preliminary Expenses	25,000	0	0
Working Capital	1,50,000	0	0
	15,00,000	0	0

Yearly Expenditure and Manufacturing Cost at Ice Factory and up-keep of Cold Storage.	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment, Stores, Chemicals, Depreciation, Rents and Taxes, Coal, etc. ..	2,78,800	0	0
Repairs and Renewals	25,000	0	0
Depot and Delivery Charges	20,000	0	0
Travelling, Law charges, Stationery, Telephone, Auditors and Agency, etc., etc.	20,600	0	0
Sundries and Contingencies	30,000	0	0
	3,74,400	0	0

Estimated Yearly Income from Ice Factory and Cold Storage.	Tons.		
Ice Output 214 days @ 100 tons per day	21,400		
Ice Output 151 days @ 50 tons per day ..	7,550		
	28,950		
Deduct wastage	1,448		
Ice available for sale	27,502		
Twenty-seven-thousand five-hundred and two tons estimated sales of Ice at an all-round minimum rate of 0/15/0 per maund or Rs. 25/3/0 per ton ..	Rs. 6,96,144	A. 6	P. 0
Cold Storage.			
Estimated Rents from 1,00,000 c. ft. @ Rs. 12 per ton of 40 c. ft. per month ..	3,60,000	0	0
	10,56,144	6	0
Deduct estimated working cost of Ice Factory and Cold Storage as above ..	3,74,400	0	0
Estimated gross profit per annum is ..	6,81,744	6	0

Thus it is seen that in the working of the Company there is an ample margin of profit to provide for all contingencies and for substantial dividends.

The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and floatation of the Company have been estimated at Rs. 25,000 and these will be borne by the Company. The Articles of Association provide for the payment of reasonable brokerage.

Agreements.

The following Agreements will be entered into:—

(a) An Agreement between Mr. Percy Francis Linton and the Company whereby, in consideration of his services prior to formation of the Company and in consideration of his making over to the Company the full benefit of his option to purchase the land on which it is proposed to erect the Company's Factory and Cold Storage at the price to be paid for the same by him, the Company will pay him the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to be satisfied by the issue to him and to his nominees of 10,000 fully paid up shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each.

(b) An Agreement between the Company and Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd., whereby the Company appoints them as their Managing Agents on the terms and conditions therein set forth. The Company has been fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd., in whose capable hands the successful working of the Company is assured.

Directors' Interest.

The Directors are interested as follows:—

Mr. P. F. Linton is interested in the promotion of the Company as the vendor of the property to be acquired by the Company and also as Managing Director of Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd., the Company's Managing Agents.

Mr. F. M. Leslie is interested as a member of the firm of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, the Company's Solicitors.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Dallas is interested as a Director of Messrs. Linton Bros. and Co., Ltd.

Qualification and Remuneration of Directors.

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of 100 shares in the Company and that the remuneration of the Directors is to be Rs. 50 for each Directors' Meeting held and 2½ % on the nett profits of the Company available for dividends.

Minmum Subscription.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 25 % of the shares offered to the public for subscription.

A copy of Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed hereto and forms part of this Prospectus.

Copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Agreements before mentioned may be inspected at the Company's Registered Office.

Application for shares should be made upon the prescribed form accompanying the Prospectus and sent to this Company's Bankers the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Allahabad Bank Buildings, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, or to the Managing Agents, together with a remittance for the number of shares required.

Where no allotment is made, the money will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance will be returned.

Copies of this Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or from the Company's Bankers.

P. F. LINTON,
F. M. LESLIE,
A. CLIFFORD EARP,
J. S. DALLAS, Lt.-Col.,
D. J. COHEN,
U. N. BOSE.
} *Directors.*

CALCUTTA, 6th May 1920.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHHOTALAL MORARJI KOTHARY has ceased to have any connection whatsoever from the 8th May, 1920, with the firm of Messrs. MOHANLAL VIRJIBHAI & Co., of which Mr. MOHANLAL VIRJIBHAI PATEL and NATHALAL HURGOVIND MEHTA are the only two partners, and the said firm will not be responsible for any transaction done by the said Mr. Chhotalal Morarji Kothari, on behalf of or in the name of Mohanlal Virjibhai and Co.

MOHANLAL VIRJIBHAI & Co.,

1186

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have dispensed with the services of Mr. NISSIM EZEKIEL MISRY as and from to-day and the Power-of-Attorney granted by us to him on 9th of February, 1920, are hereby cancelled.

NISSIM I. BEKHOR,
MENASHY I. BEKHOR,

Nanu House,
Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

1191

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re: MESSRS. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVIND LAL PALOOD, who was at one time the Moonim of our clients Messrs. Tillokchand Dillsukhari left the service of our clients on the 13th day of March, 1920, since which date he has had no authority to act as the Moonim of the Firm. No transactions entered into by the said Govindlal Palood on behalf of the said Firm since the 13th March, 1920, are binding on the firm, and any such transactions will be repudiated by them any persons with whom any transactions have been entered into by the said Govindlal Palood as such Moonim of the said firm of Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 13th March, 1920, which are still outstanding are requested to send particulars thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 5 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those transactions.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.

1178

NOTICE.

Re: MESSRS. TILLOCKCHAND DILSUKHRAI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which previously subsisted between our clients Messrs. TILLOKCHAND DILSUKHRAI and Mr. A. N. CHAIWALA under the firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai and which carried on business as Mill Stores Suppliers at Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Pedhi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay was DISSOLVED on the 15th day of March, 1920, since which date the said A. N. Chaiwala has had no authority to enter into any transactions, or to sign any contracts, on behalf of the said partnership firm. No contracts, and transactions made or entered into by the said A. H. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm since the 15th March, 1920, are binding on our clients, and any such contracts and transactions will be repudiated by them. All persons with whom any contracts have been made by the said A. N. Chaiwala on behalf of the said firm of Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai prior to the 15th March, 1920, which are still outstanding, are requested to send particular thereof to us, on behalf of our clients, at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, within 8 days from the date hereof, failing which our clients will not be responsible for the due fulfilment of those contracts.

Dated this 22nd day of may, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Solicitors for Messrs. Tillokchand Dilsukhrai.

1177

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VASUDEV SAKARAM JOSHI, late of Bombay Palsi Brahman Hindu inhabitant, an Astrologer, a widower. ..... Deceased.

SAKHARAM BALKRISHNA JAYAKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Nair Wadi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

MR. SAKHARAM BALKRISHNA JAYAKAR in person.

The 18th day of May, 1920. 1174

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder Colaba by order of Sheth Kesheoram Podar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi.

100 bales cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 per cent., wil be required at the time of sale.

Rare opportunity to Mill Agents and Store suppliers.

Auction sale of 59 casks ure Australian Mutton Tallow.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street and by order of Mr. Hussanalli Nanji and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ranchhoddas Girdharlal & Co. Agents of the Ahmadabad New Cotton Mills & Co., Ltd., complete shipping documents of.

59 casks weiging Tons 9-15-0-21 of first quality of pure Australian Mutton Tallow arrived per s.s. "Hymettus."

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid and complete documents taken within 2 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 DRUMS AMERICAN ANILINE OIL.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 25th May 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of Messrs. N. Bhutta & Co. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Asharam Bhaichand of Ahmadabad.

8 Drums of American Aniline Oil each containing about 1000£.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be repuired at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX, of 1890. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of one iron safe, tins of ghee, oil, Bales of C. P. goods, Bicycles, Kit Bags, Trunks and boxes, shoes, Haberdashery, Hosiery, old clothing, grain, cotton samples, Jogree, English and country medicines, scented oils, kitchen requisites, Aerated Water Bottles, boots and shoes and various other articles, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH SIDECAR OF HUMBER MAKE

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, one motor-bicycle with a sidecar of Humber make, 6-8 H. P. water-cooled cylinder, combination coach built in working order.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1920.

MESSRS MODY & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at Byculla No. 17. Victoria Terrace, Victoria 3rd Cross Lane.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will on SUNDAY, the 30th day of May 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at the above address household furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, teapoys, cane furniture, mirror and penal door almirah, clothes press, cushion chairs, meatsafe, iron and brass double and single cots with mattresses, dressing chest of drawers, dressing table, marble centre table, marble wash-hand table, jardineers, cabinets, glass door case, iron baba cot and craddle wall clock, piano stool, bath tub, cindy with stand, crockeryware, etc.

Property of Mr. C. Higham.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS,
23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTEN AND WOOLEN CARPETS.

SALE on TUESDAY 25th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) The Bombay Auction Company, will sell by Public Auction at No. 23, Church Gate Street by the order of concerned.

One lot woolen carpets (each sizes.)
One lot cotton carpets (each sizes.)

Furniture Drawing room suite cabinet, Sofa, Teapoy, etc., etc., and some lot of jewellery will be sold by auction.

BOMBAY AUCTION & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th May, 1920.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

549-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachand" Tele. No. 949.

[illegible] of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of articles bought of us.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE STAR OF ALL STARS The Most Magnificent!

Mme. Petrova

The most powerful, beautiful and fascinating idol in screeland
IN
A Thrilling Drama of Subtle Mystery

THE LIFE MASK

OR
A NIGHT-WALKING BRIDE'S AWFUL SECRET
ALSO
LONDON'S LATEST CRAZE
The Newest and Most up-to-date form of Topical Pictures:
"AROUND THE TOWN"
Showing the World's Great Novelists, Dramatists, Master of Sport, Queens of beauty
Showing scenes from the latest Plays.
The Newest Dances. The Crack footballers at play.
Eminent Artists and Sculptors at work, Scenes from the popular Revenes, &c., &c.
Famous Golfers.

TH. EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE Klondike

In 7 Reels.
AN EPIC DRAMA
OF THE
FROZEN NORTH
—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded—story, gripping forceful,—full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully beautiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staging, superb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

THE GREAT INDIAN SPECTACULAR PLAY
A DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA
Piturized in Europe and imported by the Majestic.
Is Going Strong—You Follow the Crowd Before It's Too Late.

NEXT SATURDAY—Coming with a Crash.
Our Thunderbolt Vitagraph Serial.
Smashing Barrilrs
Featuring Daring William Duncan
CINEMA MAJESTIC

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT
SATURDAY 29th MAY, 1920.
Albert E. Smith presents
"William Duncan"
with
Edith Johnson & Joe Ryan
IN
"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"
Vitagraph's Greatest Serial Photo-play.
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CHARLIE CHAPLIN
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IN
"To-Night at 8"
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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

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featuring
Pearl White
EPISODE NINE — Tho Webs of Deceit
EPISODE TEN — The Inn of Dread.
PATHE GAZETTE
The latest & best.
PATHE REVUE
To interest & amuse.
START SOMETHING
Comic,
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 3-30 and 5-15 p.m
IMPERIAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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FAREWELL VISIT
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MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S
FAMOUS
"PIERROT PIE CO."
14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14
including
THE POPULAR ARTISTE
MADELINE ROSSITER
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THE LIVE JAZZ MAN
LAST FEW NIGHTS
To-day Tuesday, May 25th, at 9-30 p. m.
"JAZZ PIE"
Wednesday, May 26th
"PLUM PIE"
Thursday, May 27th.
"MINCE PIE"
Friday, May 28th.
"STRAWBERRIES & CREAM"
Saturday, May 29th
"A SPECIAL FRUIT SALAD"
EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.
Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

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EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.
"The Devil"
It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

AMUSEMENTS.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Premier Theatre of the East.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The stirring 5 reel drama
"THE MARRIAGE BOND."
A woman who discards a true lover and marrics a rich man, is unable, after marriage to give up her lover. A tragedy ensues when she attempts to rid herself of her husband. But through the intervention of their little boy, all ends happily.
Also a Fine Scenic Film.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

A Splendid, Instructive Photo-drama which every Judge, Solicitor, Barrister, Lawyer, Pleader and all who are intrested in legal matters must see
"DARBY & JOAN"
(7 parts—7,000 feet)
by
SIR HALL CAINE
featuring the Author's own son
Dervent Hall Caine
in the leading role.
It is a magnificent Photoplay, depicting the love-trials of a young wife, who spurned her father's millions for the sake of her unwavering love for her poor struggling Husband.
Messrs K. D. and Brothers assure their patrons that
SIR HALL CAINE'S
powerful Story
DARBY & JOAN
is produced on the Screen with more forceful effect. It is even better than "The Woman Thou Gavest Me."
See it positively to-day at the popular Picture-House the
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).
FOUR Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

KOKO HAIR
Cleanses and Refreshes the Scalp.
Feeds the Hair Follicles.
Strengthens Thin and Weak Hair, and produces Thick, Luxuriant, Brilliant Tresses.
CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.
CONTAINS NO DYE, OIL or GREASE.
Delightfully Refreshing, Cooling and Invigorating to the Scalp.
Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.
KOKO SHAMPOO POWDERS

ASTHMOL

The Specific for Asthama, as a result of twenty years' labour by the Indian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works of Bengal.
We hold numerous certificates of qualified men for this preparation of ours.
According to the modern prevalent theory, Asthma is a respiratory Neurosis with spasms of the Bronchial Muscles attended in some cases with Bronchial Catarrh.
The true remedy for this disease should therefore be on which sooths the Nervous System and at the same time removes Catarrhal of the Lungs.
We are emboldened to assert after long Experiments that our Asthmol is rich in both these qualities and hence it is the best Specific for Asthma.
Price per bottle Rs. 1/6.
Could be had of all Chemists or the
SOLE AGENTS:
THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.
9, Bank Street, Fort.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

Rainfall has decreased materially in Rajputana and central parts of the country, but has extended in the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Kashmir, south Hyderabad, Mysore, and local in east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Central India west, north Hyderabad Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar, south-west Punjab, North-west Frontier Province, east Rajputana and south-west Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Toungoo three quarters of an inch; Gaya, Gorakhpur a half; Benares, Meerut three quarters; Debra Dun one and Mukteswar two; Simla, Dharampur and Murree one; Lahore, Sialkot and Multan a quarter; Parachinar a half; Bikaner a quarter; Raichur, Hyderabad (Deccan) one; Gulbarga, Chitaldrug a half; Cuddapah three quarters; Cocanada two.

Forecast:—Extended of rain in Bihar and Orissa and decrease in United Provinces and Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd May 1920.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans	29.770	Inches
Temperature of Air	881	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.729	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	2.2	"
Maximum temparature of Air	92.2	"
Minimum do. do.	81.8	"
General Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW	NW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind	134	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	0.00	"
Do. do. year	1.32	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Still.	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Fri	29	m 9 73	26 6	29	m 2 59	17 1
		7 20a	25 6		3 36a	20 1
Sat.	28	m 9 37	26 6	30	m 2 59	17 1
		9 20a	25 7		3 36a	19 10
Sun	30	m 3 33	25 10	23	m 9 43	17 5
		4 18a	27 5		10 11a	18 3
Mon.	24	m 3 38	25 10	24	m 9 38	17 7
		4 18a	27 5		11 a	18 5
Tues.	25	m 4 46	25 2	25	m 10 46	18 1x
		5 18a	26 6			
Wed.	26	m 6 7	24 10	26	m 0 18	18 4
		6 25a	25 10		0 10a	19 10
Thu.	27	m 7 41	25 3	27	m 1 23	17 11
		7 34a	25 6		1 36a	20 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	" 7h.	2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	" 7h.	2m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 8m	" 7h.	3m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	" 7h.	3m.
" 18 (Tuesday	6h. 7m.	" 7h.	4m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	" 7h.	4m
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	" 7h.	5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April.	30.	8h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m
New Moon "	19d.	3h	13-1m. a.m.
First Quarter "	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th May, 1920 was 29.998 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 90 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 90 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer sistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.
Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.
Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S. advised me not to treat more than
500 PATIENTS A MONTH.
My patients live in India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits, Australia, E. Africa, Scotland and England.
Indian gentlemen writes 22 April:
"I saw Miss Cumberland. She gave excellent evidence of your most successful treatment."
NEXT VISIT BOMBAY
Orient Hotel.
27th—2-30 to 6 p.m.
28th—11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
29th—10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.
Address letters:
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

TO TRAVELLING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

Why not add to your income by securing orders for "India's Services in the War", the leading work on the subject. It needs no recommendation; sells of itself; and will afford you substantial profit.

Apply for terms to

NEWAL KESHORE PRESS,
War Section, LUCKNOW.

1189

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

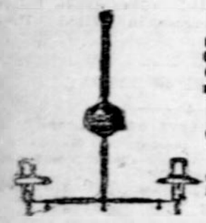
The Kalpataru Ayurvedic Works—Head Office has been removed to 54, Grey Street, The Newly built Residence of Mahamahopadhaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen, on the 24th of April, 1920.

MANAGER, KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES,

CALCUTTA.

N. B.—A Branch office will be opened shortly in Borabazar.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free.

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THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

MUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

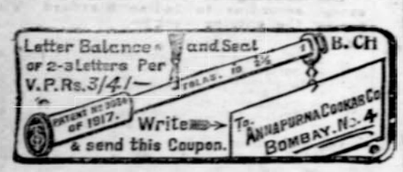
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS,

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.



The perfect rub for aches and pains wherever located and with full power for immediate relief a bottled under the name

Odmira

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub in on and rub out the pain)

As. 14-0 by post free

Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.

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FOR HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

The Twentieth Century Discovery.

No more Suffering
No more Distress

(The I. U. Talisman)

Wonderful effects within 48 hours.

Personal Interviews Daily. { 9 a.m. to 12 noon. 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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Mofussil 4 annas extra for postage and packing.

JAS. BRANDON

(DISCOVERER)

South American Indian.

Room No. 6, Eastern Hotel, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BROACH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NEED OF RS. 3 LAKHS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Secretary of the Broach Education Society writes:—

The advent of new era has been heralded in Broach by the foundation of the Broach Education Society by a band of devoted and self-sacrificing workers under the lead of Mr. C. B. Purani, lately a professor in the D. A. V. College at Lahore. The society has been modelled mostly on the lines of the Deccan Education Society of Poona, with the difference that the Society has been trying to provide for a liberation in the course, for those students who do not want to go up for university examinations—by introducing agricultural, technical and commercial training on modern lines. It has already been registered under the Charitable Endowments Act VI of 1890 and has duly acquired a corporate legal existence for the acquisition of funds and properties.

The Society has been founded with the very laudable object of advancing the cause of education, primary, secondary, higher, commercial, industrial and technical and of diffusing knowledge among the people of the Broach District. To achieve these objects the society proposes (1) to start boarding houses, boarding schools, ordinary schools, higher standard classes, libraries and gymkhanas wherever necessary and convenient; (2) to incorporate, manage or affiliate educational institutions under private management; (3) to start loan funds and scholarship funds in order to help really poor but intelligent and deserving students in prosecuting their studies in this or any foreign country; (4) to accept education trust funds of Rs. 500 and upwards and manage them according to conditions agreed upon; (5) to hold general competition examinations in particular subjects or books and to organise athletic sports, gatherings, etc., and to do anything that may be conductive to the objects of the Society generally.

Any graduate, who promises to serve in any of the Society's activities for at least 20 years on a salary fixed by the governing body of the Society and to devote his time and energies to the aims and objects of the Society, will be taken up as a volunteer on the nomination of the Board of Volunteers. Any graduate, who promises to pay 50 per cent. of his personal earnings to the Society during his active life, will be allowed to join as an associate of the Society.

For the management of all matters connected with the Society there are four bodies, i.e., the Council, the Governing Body the Board of Trustees and the Board of Volunteers. All the funds of the Society will be deposited with Co-operative Credit Societies or will be invested in the manner specified in Sec. 20th of the Indian Trust Act.

In furtherance of its aims the Society has already taken up the management of the New English School at Broach which teaches upto the VIIth Standard and has got about 280 students on its rolls. The Society also runs a Montessori school for children below the age of 7, which is in itself a new experiment in the district. It has been able to secure the services of 4 volunteers, who are all devoted and self-sacrificing workers. The funds of the Society have uptill now gone up to Rs. 40,000 approximately and hopes are being entertained that the public will come forward with liberal subscriptions to enable the Society to achieve the objects with which it has been started.

The introduction of technical branches, the construction of the school building and residency for the students, and the expensive expansion of the Montessori class into a vernacular school requires a large sum of money. The minimum that is necessary for the work is three lakhs of rupees. The Society has already begun work in right earnest and Rao Bahadur Ambashanker W. Maliji, the organizer of the Co-operative Credit Societies, Northern Division is elected as President of the same Mr. Chhotalal B. Purani of the D.A.V. College and life volunteer of the Society is the Secretary and Principal of the School. All those interested in National Education should try to send in their quota—to the Secretary, Broach Education Society, Broach.

BOMBAY RECORD OFFICE.

Rules affecting private access to the records in the Bombay Record Office, Hope Street, Fort, Bombay, are published in a press note issued on 18th May by the Government of Bombay.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the members of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mahableshwar, at an "At Home" on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Narotam B. Shah has received the following letter from the Railway Board:—In reply to your letter dated the 19th April, 1920, I am directed to say that arrangements are being made by the Agent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, to start construction on certain sections of the Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway immediately.

The Hyderabad State Social Conference will hold its annual session at Nanded on the 20th June, Mr. Waman Naik of Hyderabad will preside.

RAJPUTANA LEADERS HONOURED.

RECEPTION AT WARDHA.

(From a Correspondent.)

WARDHA, May 13.

Thakur Kesharisingh of Kotah, who was sentenced to life-long imprisonment and who after five years' jail life, has just been released in pursuance of the Royal Proclamation and Mahatma Bhagwandinji, the Jain Satyagrahi [illegible] who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, arrived today by the [illegible] local and Outside Home Rule Leagues, People including leading pleaders, merchants [illegible] and [illegible] of all communities, especially Marwaris, thronged to the railway station early in the morning to greet them. On alighting from the train the Thakur Sahib and the Mahatmaji were garlanded on behalf of the District Home Rule League and the Congress Committee amid cries of *Vande Materam* and *Allaho Akbar*.

A public meeting was held in the evening to accord the guests a welcome. The audience numbered about two thousand, including Maharastra and Marwari ladies. Mr. Purusaottamrao Paranjpe Vakil occupied the chair.

Pandit Arjunlal Sethi introduced the Thakur Sahib to the audience in a powerful speech.

At the request of the president, the Thakur Sahib after being garlanded by the leading societies of Wardha, stood up among deafening cheers to address the meeting. He said how his endeavours for the uplift and enlightenment of the dumb masses of poverty-stricken Rajputana had brought on him sufferings. His description of the miseries of jail life elicited repeated shouts of shame.

Mahatma Bhagwandinji in his lengthy speech asked the people to be fearless in the service of the motherland, to resist bravely even the smallest encroachment on their liberty. He pointed that the caste system was the greatest block in the path of national regeneration and the sooner it was abolished, the better.

The proceedings terminated after the usual vote of thanks to the chair.

A MARKET AT SANTA CRUZ.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Mr. C. S. Campbell, Collector of Thana, performed the ceremony of opening a market at Santa Cruz in the presence of a gathering of the residents. The ceremony was performed in a shamiana erected for the occasion close to the market.

Mr. E. W. Perry, Chairman of the Notified Area Committee and Salsette, Development Officer, in opening the proceedings, extended a hearty welcome to Mr. Campbell on behalf of the Committee. He said they were pleased to see the opening ceremony performed on Empire Day.

Mr. Hassanally Abdulally, a member of the Notified Area Committee, said that about twenty years ago Santa Cruz was a common village and when he first came to reside there, there was no water-supply. Messrs. Turner Cowen and other officers had done their best for the development of Santa Cruz.

Mr. Prodhan, a member of the Notified Area Committee, gave a brief history of Santa Cruz.

After the inspection of the market, Mr. Campbell, in declaring it open, said it was a great pleasure to him to come there not only because it was the fruit of their labours, but because it was always a great pleasure to him to meet the people, and he was always ready to help them. The market was not yet completed, but it was for them to see and do what was needed. They should put their hands in their own pockets and help the good cause. There were different communities, but in the question of help they should be one and work with co-operation. Speaking about future development he said that one thing they wanted was a water-supply and the other good schools. He had not seen many schools there, and those that he had seen were not worthy the name of Santa Cruz. If they wanted their children to be good they should be taught first to obey their masters and parents and be respectful to others. He advised them not to neglect their children. They should be taught to be honest and honourable in life.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

STATES' SUBJECTS TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

The Government of Bengal have decided that the subjects of Indian States shall be eligible for election and for registration as electors for the Provincial Legislative Council in all constituencies constituted under the Reform Scheme for which they may possess the prescribed qualifications. Their eligibility to be entered in the electoral rolls will be decided in all respects as if they were British subjects.

A Betal message of May 24th says:—The proceedings of the eighth Provincial Kanyakubja Brahmin Conference of C. P. and Berar have just been completed to-day after a three days' sitting on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th, under the presidency of Rai Saheb Raghubar Prasad Dwidi of Jubbulpore. Many resolutions on social reform and education were passed.

An A. P. message dated Calcutta, May 24, says:—

It is understood that a revolver and 40 cartridges belonging to Messrs. Rodda and Co. were stolen from a parcel that was being sent to Peshawar cantonment from Howrah. An enquiry is proceeding.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

The Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club, Bombay's oldest cricket club, celebrated their Golden Jubilee, at the Athletic Bag, Bombay, on Sunday. Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha, President of the Club, presided, and there was a large attendance of members and guests. After the "Jashan" ceremony was over, the President, addressing the assembly, said this was the 53rd year of the Club's existence. He dwelt upon the splendid progress of the Club during the half century of its existence, and said they had every hope, with God's help, of even excelling that record in the future.

Mr. Pesi S. Warden then read out the Managing Committee's report, which has already been published in these columns.

The President then gave away Jubilee prizes to Messrs. H. J. Vajifdar, B. H. Mirza, Karanjia, and J. P. Bilimoria, for their excellent display in the cricket field, and to Mr. Pesi Warden for services rendered to the Club. The President announced that the Committee had also decided to offer a prize to Mr. P. N. Polishwala, the well-known cricket critic, for his untiring efforts to promote the welfare of the Club, who however had declined the honour.

MR. BILIMORIA'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED

Mr. N. H. Karanjia then requested the President to unveil the portrait of Mr. Jijibhoy L. Bilimoria, Honorary Secretary of the Club, in appreciation of the great services rendered by him to the Club for over a quarter of a century. He said Mr. Bilimoria joined the Club about forty years ago, and ever since then in one capacity or another he had rendered conspicuous services to the institution. He had served the Club with energy, devotion and enthusiasm, and the high position which their Club held among other institutions of the kind in the city was mainly due to his efforts. They would never be able to repay adequately the great debt of gratitude which they owed to him.

The President, unveiling the portrait amid loud cheers, said the portrait would serve to remind the present and future members of the splendid devotion with which Mr. Bilimoria had served the Club. He wished him long life and happiness and they hoped they would be able to celebrate his golden jubilee of cricket in the future.

EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY HINDUS.

The Hindus of Bombay celebrated the Empire Day at Javer Baug, on Monday morning. The hall was very nicely decorated and many leading gentlemen were present.

The prayers were conducted by Pandit Jadavji Maharaj and Mr. Shankerseth who was voted to the chair then addressed the gathering.

Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Mr. Sailor and Sunderdas also spoke.

A "Hari-Sankirtan" was then performed with the Pandit Jadavji Maharaj, as conductor. The proceedings terminated after prayers were offered for the prosperity of the Empire and a vote of thanks to the chair.

FLIRTING WITH BUREAUCRACY.

THE MODRATES' BLUNDER.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Ootacamemd a meeting was held when Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyenger delivered a lecture on "the Reforms and the work before us."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who presided, at the meeting in his concluding speech paid a high tribute to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the lecturer, and said that people of his stamp were required by the country in ever increasing numbers. He said that the Congress pleaded for what was their just claim before the Parliament and had failed. The Parliament erred in their judgment in not giving what was asked for by the Congress. But that did not mean that the Congress men were out to wreck the Reform Act. He was very pessimistic with regard to the future. He declared that the Moderates had committed a fatal political blunder in going out of the Congress and their flirting with the bureaucracy was the necessary consequence of covering up a mistaken position which they would not own and give up. He said that the work of political education and propaganda should go on, and natural electorates should be formed throughout the country by educating the people and that would compel England by force of facts to concede the Self-government that was demanded by the Congress as on birthright. After some other observations the meeting came to a close with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and he lecturer of the evening.—"The Hindu."

IMPERIAL FOREST SERVICE.

The following press note is issued:—

With reference to the Press Note No. 1486, dated 15th May, 1920, publishing the regulations for the appointment, in India, of probationers to the Imperial Forest Service in 1920, it is notified that an "Honours B.A. degree in Science of the Madras University" will be taken as an equivalent of the qualification required in paragraph 2 of those regulations.

MR. GANDHI.

Thus Mr. Bipen Pal on Mr. Gandhi:—

In accepting the presidentship of the All-India Home Rule League Mahatma Gandhi declared that he was not a party man. In his latest Khilafat manifesto he says that no one should act on his own responsibility in the non-co-operation campaign. No party allegiance, no individual initiative; what is left, then, for the guidance of poor men? The *Guru* perhaps. The thing *does* look pontifical.—The *Independent* (May 15.)

COMMERCIL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24th 1920
(Market Notes)

[illegible]					2 0 1/2
[illegible]					2 0 5/8
[illegible]					2 2 1/4
[illegible]					666
[illegible]					254
Hongkong					204
Shanghai					208
Yokohama					130
Singapore					115

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, May 24th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shaporji No. 10½	1 0 0
Curtisbloy No. 12½	1 2 0
Shaporji No. 6½	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	1 0 0
Do. No. 42/2	1 0 0
Do. No. 2/40	1 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 24th May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	93	0	0
"	2/0	93	0	0
"	1 1/4	93	0	0
"	1 1/2	92	0	0
"	1 3/4	91	0	0
"	2/0	91	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 24th May

	per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Copper.	3/4	93	0	0
"	1/0	93	0	0
"	1 1/4	93	0	0
"	1 1/2	93	0	0
"	1 3/4	94	0	0
"	2/0	96	4	0
Japanese Copper-Brass		60	0	0
Panch ka Johl		55	0	0
Copper English-Brass		65	0	0
Brass-Bare		35	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 24th 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Rates Farash	Ready Delivery	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	64 0 0	8 4 0	
" " Cawnpore 75-80	61 0 0	8 12 0	
" Bansi Bengal	61 0 0	8 12 0	
Rajdeed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0	
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0	
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	16 0 0	
Rajdeed, Brown Bold	16 12 0	17 4 0	
" Rubi	16 4 0	17 0 0	
Linseed, White 66-15	60 0 0	18 0 0	
" Cajar 75-80	55 0 0	....	
" Cajar 66-90	60 0 0	....	
" Black	70 0 0	....	
Poppyseed, White	17 8 0	10 12 0	
Groundnuts	90 0 0	....	
Mowraseed	8 0 0	....	
Barley	42 0 0	....	
Castorseed	54 0 0	....	
Forwards	**Rs. a. p.**		
Wheat May	9 5 0	....	
Linseed May	17 5 0	....	
Linseed September	16 10 0	....	
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 5 0	....	

POONA NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 22.

It has been announced that the subscribers to the Tilak Purse Fund will meet today in Mr. Tilak's house. A lengthy address eulogizing the great Indian patriot's services to the Motherland is to be given to him, and all his friends and admirers are invited to attend the function.

The Arogya Mandal of the Poona City is inviting an essay on "Domestic Science and Home Hygiene" to be written by ladies. A prize will be given to the best essay.

Last year a prize of Rs. 75 was announced by the Poona Literary and Philosophical Club for the best essay on "The Lessons of the Great War." The Secretary of the Club states that only four essays have been received! None of the essays, however, is worthy of the prize in the opinion of the examiners. Perhaps the collegians were too busy with the University examinations!

The results of the last School-Leaving Examination, held by the Joint Examination Board, show that out of 776 candidates who appeared at Poona for the Matriculation certificate, some 386 have been successful. The percentage is therefore nearly 50, while the general results are about 55 per cent., thus showing that Poona is worse off this time than other centres. Female education here does not show any better progress, there being only 21 girls passed, of whom 15 are Hindu, four Parsi and two Christian. It is satisfactory to note that there are some 14 Mahomedan boys who have successfully passed this examination.

It has been notified that the Bombay Government will return to Poona from Mahableshwar on the 7th of June and the Governor's Levee will be held soon after.

Our energetic political missionary, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, delivered the 8th of the series of lectures on the schedule of the Vasant Vyakhyan Mala last week, on "The Liberty of Political Economy." In the course of his speech the speaker stated that so long as Indians did not control the treasury, they would not have gained any political privileges worth the name. The Indian trade control was entirely Government, directly or indirectly, and British trade loomed large in the eyes of the officials. Even such small things as "weaver's dhota" had to be imported from foreign countries. Our trade companies were mostly foreign too. The Japanese knew all this thoroughly and therefore allowed no foreign merchants to meddle with their trade. There was not a single foreign company registered in Japan. There had lately been a rise of European companies. Only when Indians attempted to acquire commercial independence and formed their own companies, India as a whole would be able to stand as a substantial economic factor in the world's commerce.

The Hon. Mr. Keatinge has just returned from England and taken over charge of his office from Dr. Harold Mann, who acted as Director of Agriculture for over two years. It is not known whether Dr. Mann will resume charge of Principalship of the College of Agriculture. He is an enthusiastic and sympathetic gentleman, under whom any department is bound to do well.

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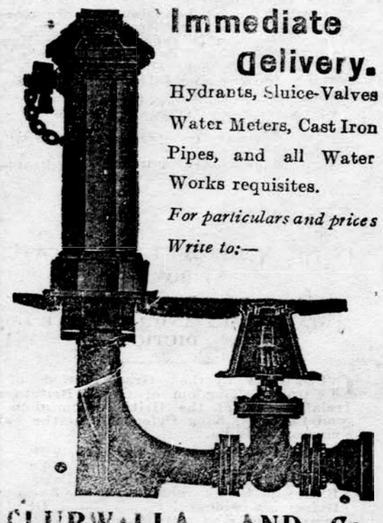

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A genuine cure for Impotency whatever be the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 5.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Empire Day. Bank Holiday.
The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	18-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-36
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

AN AT HOME FUNCTION.

Mrs. Manekbai Balkrishna Velkar, mother of Dr. M. B. Velkar, was At Home to a distinguished gathering of ladies of the Pathare Prabhu community, on Thursday, last. The interesting function was brought to a close with the serving of light refreshments.

STANDARD ICE CO. LTD.

A correspondent writes:
The Standard Ice and Cold Storage Company Limited has been formed to erect a factory for the manufacture of clear crystal ice and to sell the output in Calcutta and surrounding districts. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. P. F. Linton, F. M. Leslie, A. Clifford Earp, Lt. Col. J. S. Dallas, D. J. Cohen and U. N. Bose. The managing agents of the company are Messrs. Linton Bros. & Co., Ltd., 1/1, Mission Row, Calcutta.

WALFORD TRANSPORT LIMITED

A correspondent writes:—
Walford Transport Limited has been floated in Calcutta with a capital of rupees two crores. The objects of the company are to place on the Calcutta Streets, for the use of the general public, vehicles for the transport of goods and passengers. It is also proposed to extend the service to other parts of India including the Presidency cities and hill stations. The directors of the company are Captain J. N. Walford, Mr. F. Eastmead, Mr. R. H. Miur, Lt. Colonel I. E. Edwards, Mr. C. A. Carr, Mr. G. B. McNair and Rai Bahdur Onkar Mull Jalia. The company is taking over the motor department of Walford and Company and its registered offices are at No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

CHILDREN PROTECTION SOCIETY

The following donations to the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India are acknowledged:—
Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Rs. 1,500; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, Rs. 1,000; Mr. W. A. Haig-Brown, Rs. 1,000; Sir Sassoon David, Bart, Rs. 1,000; Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Kt., Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. F. Billimoria and others, Rs. 644; Mr. Ramnarayen Hurnundrai, Rs. 500; Mr and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Rs. 500; Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas, Rs. 500; A Hindu Lady (Through the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji), Rs. 500; The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas, M. B. E. C. E., Rs. 500; Mr. Chatrabhai Gordhandas, Rs. 250; Mr. Laljee Naranji, Rs. 250; Seth Madhuradas Vasanji Khimji, Rs. 250; Mr. Khimji Visram, Rs. 250; Mr. H. B. Clayton, Rs. 160 Mr. F. K. Dadachanji and others, Rs. 111; Messrs. Chunilal Harilal & Co., Rs. 100; Mrs. W. P. Peachey, Rs. 100; Messrs. Nagindas and Manecklal, Rs. 51; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 50; Messrs. E. W. Fritchley & Son., Rs. 20; Mr. D. H. Kapadia, Rs. 10; N. V. T., Rs. 10; Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas, Rs. 5.
The following further donations have been received through Mr. Behram N. Karanji:—
Mr. Amarchand Madhowjee, Rs. 2,001; Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee & Co., Rs. 751; Messrs. Nappoo Nensee & Co., Rs. 501; Messrs. Hirji Govindji & Co., Rs. 501; Messrs. Currim Laljee Saian & Co., Rs. 501; Messrs. Dhurji Devji & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Koorpel Harsey & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Poonsey Dersi & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Poonsey Dersi & Co., Rs. 251; Messrs. Merwanji and Hormasji Cama Rs. 250; Mr. J. J. Cama, Rs. 101; Mr. Tulsi Ravjee, Rs. 101; Messrs. Velji Soondersi & Co., Rs. 101; Messrs. Pragji Ludha & Co., Rs. 101 Shah Karsondas Nanalal, Rs. 101; Messrs. Adi and Manik F. Vakil, Rs. 100; Mr. Ardeshir Framji, Rs. 100; Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Pandav Bros., Rs. 28; Chanter (Rising Star of Western India) through scribe B. (Royal Arch Chapter No. 126) Rs. 25; Ms. Cowasjee Sorabjee Pochee, Rs. 11.

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"LEADER'S" INSINUATIONS.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following letter was sent to the editor, Allahabad "Leader" for publication on 17th May, 1920. Kindly give it a place in your paper. It has not appeared in that paper upto date.—Yours, etc.,

SHRADDHANANDA SANAYSI.
Gurukula Vishwa-Vidyalaya,
P. O. Gurukula.Kangri,
(District Bijnor) U. P. India.
May, 21.

To the Editor of the "Leader."

Sir,—In your issue of May 14th, commenting upon a manifesto issued by Mahatma Gandhi on the Khilafat question, you write:—

"There would have scarcely been any occasion for the excesses committed by the authorities in the Punjab last year if a section of the people had not gone mad and committed acts of violence in some places and, defied authority in others. If the people do no lose their heads over the Khilafat question and do not follow the unwise and injurious doctrine of non-co-operation there need not be any apprehensions of Government adopting insane measures."

In those two sentences you have compresse a world of insinuations which are very mischievous. I have admired your writings

connection with the Martial Law tyrannies in the Punjab and I have always valued you strong advocacy of National aspirations on a other questions. But I am grieved to see that when you imbibe prejudice against any individual the temptation to attack every act and speech of that individual is too strong for you to foresee the consequences of you writings. In the above two sentences yo make a broad plain statement that if the people in the Punjab and other places had not gone mad, Government would never have issue the forces of military anachism in th Punjab and other places. This is a very mischievous statement and gives away the whol of the nation's case. As regards the Punja atrocities I am surprised specially at you remarks because you have always been advocating the cause of the people and saying that Martial Law was not justified.

I give below a few extracts from my statement made before the Hunter Committee as regards the Delhi occurrences, which will put before you and the public the view which was held by them who were in the midst of last year's disturbances. In my statemen before the Hunter Committee I say:—

Extract No. 1.

"We fixed the 30th March, 1919, as the day of humiliation and fasting and held preliminary meetings on March 24th, 27th, and 29th. At the meeting of March 17th I presided. In my concluding speech (as reported in the "Daily Vijaya" of 29th March) I am reported to have added one more condition to Mahatma Gandhi's manifesto, i.e., "every person should on that day, meditate for half an hour and pray to "Parmatama" that H may turn the hearts of our opponents. With the exercise of will-power we could impress the heart even of King-Emperor George, the premier and Mr. Montagu sitting in England." And a poster, giving instructions for the observance of the day of humiliation, was sent round and published in the local dailies. It ran as follows:—

What is to be done?

1. The 30th of March, should be celebrated as a day of mourning.
2. Beginning from the night of March 29th all should fast till the night of 30th of March
3. After finishing all other daily duties should sit in a quiet place and should pra to the "Parmatama" that He might give us the power of endurance, guide our "Sarkar" in the path of rectitude and put an end to the troubles of Mother Bharat.
4. Closing all business and shops, etc., should spend the day in wishing well for the country, in reforming his own mind and in philanthropic works.
5. Every woman, man and child should attend the evening meeting at 5 o'clock

The "Delhi Morning Post" dated 30th March 1919, came out in the evening of 29th with a leading article on this in which it most mischievously suggested that the Delhi leaders were inducing people to fast so that they might be lashed to fury. We again held anothe preliminary meeting on March 29th in which a speaker read out and commented on th leading article of the "Morning Post." I was presiding on that day also and remembering the concluding speech of Sir William Vincen in the Imperial Legislative Council of Indi at the passing of the Rowlatt Bill into Act where he had insinuated that Passive Resistance was sure to be turned into Active Resistance by men other than Mr. Gandhi, I mad the following prophetic remarks in my concluding speech I said: "The suggestion of the Anglo-India Paper may have a hidden meaning. The local authorities might try to prove Sir William Vinsent a true prophet and therefore I exhort you all not to allow them to make you a scapegoat in this . . . .

Extract No. 2.

I left immediately for the Railway station. There I heard that the machine gun had fired indiscriminately and about a dozen had either been killed or wounded. the bodies being dragged into the station yard. Those hit included a Railway passenger, with one woman, so they said.

I saw Goorkhas coming running from the opposite side British soldiers were already there. I went to some Europeans of whom one was Mr. Currie, City Magistrate, and asked them to tell me the true facts. They treated me with indifference, Mr. Currie actually turning his back upon me. I told him that I was taking the people away to the meeting ground, although early and he ought not to irritate people by making a display of military and machine guns. The whole crowd, some three to four thousands, followed and thousands had proceded us, and about 15 thousands assembled on the People's Park ground

The number was swelling and had risen to 20,000 and I was addressing them exhorting them to act like Satyagrahis and to control their sorrow and anger. When intelligence reached that *Goru* (British) soldiers had fired near the Clock Tower and that another dozzen or so had been Pierced with bullets. Some began to be excited and I again managed to pacify them."

How a military officer with Sowars surrounded the peaceful meeting after this and how the Chief Commissioner came back with full force to threaten but had to leave at the end, has appeared several times in almost all the Indian Papers. The incident with the Manipuris when rifles were leveled at my breast are known, to everybody. At the conclusion of statement I say:—

1. "There was no need for firing at the Railway station on March 30th 1919. If the authorities had sent a car for me, I would have reached the Railway station within 2 minutes and the crowd would have at once dispersed. I live very near the Railway station.

2. There was absolutely no justification for firing at the Town Hall Gate.

4. The Magistrate and the police acted vindictively in taking the dead bodies and the wounded to the police Hospital on the evening of March 30th, where there was no sufficient material for dressing the wounded properly. It was only after a deputation of the leaders had waited on the Chief Commissioner and he had gone with them to the police Hospital that the dead and the wounded were (about 27 hours after being fired at) taken to the Civil Hospital and dead bodies delivered to their relations and the wounded properly dressed. The English nurses refused to attend on the serious cases. When asked to do so they are reported to have said. "They have been well served. They are rebels and we won't attend them" or words to that effect.

This about Delhi, where the first firing took place which started the whole after occurrence. Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari, B. B. Sultansingh and other Delhi leaders, in their statement before the Hunter Committee, told plainly that both the firings at Delhi on March 30th were unjustified, and these were the men who took part in pacifying and controlling the public and in relieving the tension between the authorities and the people.

The first firing on the people by the military in the Punjab occurred at Amritsar. You, yourself, have given credit to the report of the commissioners appointed by the Indian National Congress for moderation and a judicial frame of mind; and this is what the commissioners say in their report at page 49.

"The provocation given by the deportation of their beloved leaders to the people of Amritsar was grave and uncalled for, This was doubled when the unarmed crowd was prevented from proceeding on its peaceful errand, and upon becoming insistent was fired on. It is necessary here to recall and emphasise the fact that up to the time of reaching the carriage and overbridge and the firing on it, the mob had committed no violence. Our study of the evidence led before the Martial Law Commissions, of the official evidence led before Lord Hunter's Committee and the evidence collected by us, leads to the conclusion that there was no warrant for the firing." Again at pag 156 the commissioners in summarising th whole evidence say:—

"The arrest and internment of Mr. Gandhi and the arrests and deportations of Drs Kitchlew and Satyapal were unjustifiable, an were the only direct cause of hystirical popular excitement."

"The mob violence which began at Amritsar was directly due to the firing at the Railway overbridge, and the sight of the dea and wounded at a time when the excitemen had reached white heat."

"Whatever the cause of provocation, th mob excesses are deeply to be regretted an condemned."

"So far as the facts are publicly known, n reasonable cause has been shown to justify th introduction of Martial Law."

From the above extracts you will see that your remarks are perfectly unjustifiable and that they will give a handle to the Anglo-Indian fire-eaters to condemn all public moves ments.

If what you have written is your well judged delibrate opinion, there is nothing more to be said about it. But if you have been led into making those remarks in haste I hope you will kindly modify them and giv a correct rendering of your real opinion.

Yours, etc.,
(Sd.) SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

LATE DR. OHDEDAR.

LUCKNOW'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)
LUCKNOW, May 24.

A public meeting was held at Lucknow on Sunday in memory of the late Rai Bahadur Dr. M. N. Ohdedar, the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayen presiding. The elite of the city were present, including a number of European friends Colonel Young, Civil Surgeon and Mr. St. George and H. S. Jackson. The Hon. Pandit Gokranath Misra moved in a few words of deep emotion the main resolution recording the deep sense of sorrow and irreparable loss sustained by the United Provinces in general and by Lucknow in particular, in the death of the Doctor.

It was also resolved that a suitable memorial be raised to him and a subscription list being opened, Rs. 2,000 was subscribed on the spot, Col. Young and Mr. Jockson each contributing Rs. 100. A strong Committee with the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narayen as President was formed for raising further donations to the Memorial fund.

N. W. R. STRIKERS.

PROTEST AGAINST AUTHORITIES' ACTION.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 24.

A North-Western Railway strikers' meeting held on the 23rd morning passed two resolutions. The first protests against the summonses served upon Narain and other strikers by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and feels constrained to say the procedure adopted by the Railway authorities against the strikers fighting by all honest lawful righteous methods for the fundamental rights of forming an association to press for increment in wages owing to famine prices of necessaries, is most illegal, mean and condemnable. The meeting believes no trespass was committed as no one had been dismissed nor can be dismissed as they had gone on "strike" and hence no suit can be brought against any of them. The second says that no striker will resume work until and unless the demands are conceded. Under these circumstances the twelve strikers cannot be dismissed. The strikers remain faithful to their dismissed comrades.

The meeting invited the attention of the authorities to the strikers' demand requiring the reinstatement of the dismissed employees without which the strike cannot be terminated.

CAWNPORE POSTAL STRIKE ENDS.

(Associated Press.)
CAWNPORE, May 24.

The postal strike ended at 6 p.m. yesterday, when the Postmaster-General and the President of the U. P. Postal Union visited Cawnpore. It was pointed out to the men that their grievances against the postmaster could be redressed by higher postal authorities and that they were alienating the sympathies of business public which was suffering most by the strike.

During the three days' strike, the Hon. Mr. T. Smith, President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce with the assistance of his secretary Mr. Ryan, got together an impromptu staff from various mills and Government offices and some members of the bar very sportingly gave their help.

A RAILWAY SERVANT DISMISSED.

DUE TO HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

(From our Correspondent.)
AJMER, May 24.

Great sensation prevails in the city and among the railway staff owing to the dismissal of Lala Pershad, a well known, public spirited citizen, who contributed largely to the success of the first political conference. He was transferred unjustly to Bombay by autocratic authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Ordinarily the Subordinate clerical staff is never transferred. Mr. Pershad resigned his post but the authorities did not accept his resignation and dismissed him. It is believed that this injustice has been done simply to curb political life in Ajmer and intimidate and prohibit other railway servants from taking part in national movements.

A public meeting will soon be held to congratulate Mr. Pershad.

Mr. Pershad is not leaving Ajmer but taking interest in national movements. A newspaper will probably be issued under his editorship.

SEAMEN'S POSITION.

TO BE CONSIDERED BY INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 24.

A special meeting of the International Labour Conference, constituted under the auspices of the League of Nations, is to be held at Genoa on the 15th June for the purpose of dealing with questions having reference to seamen. During the past month, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been in correspondence with the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in regard to this Conference at which the following questions will be discussed:—

(1) The application of the Convention drafted last November at Washington, limiting the hours of work in all industrial undertakings including transport by sea and under conditions to be determined by and transport by inland waterways to eight hours in the day and 48 hours in the week; the consequential effects as regards manning and regulations relating to accommodation and health on boardship.

(2) The supervision of articles of agreement, provision of facilities for finding employment for seamen, and application to seamen of the Convention and recommendations adopted at the Washington Conference in regard to unemployment and unemployment insurance.

(3) Application to seamen of the Convention adopted at Washington prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age.

(4) Consideration of possibility of drawing up an international seamen's code.

It is understood that two delegates to the Conference will represent the Government of India and that two other delegates will represent respectively the interests of the seamen and employers, each delegate being accompanied by a limited number of advisers. The names of the delegates and advisers will be published in due course.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have urged upon the Government of India that while against official control of Homeward passages, in view of exceptional circumstances, it is imperative that protection should be afforded to persons urgently in need of passages against the cold weather pleasure-seekers.

THE MAHAJREENS.

RECEPTION COMMITTEES FORMED.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, May 24.

The Mahajreen Office at Delhi has issued a manifesto announcing that two Reception Committees with the view of providing temporary lodging and boarding arrangements for Mahajreens from India have been formed both at Rawalpindi and Peshawar. The manifesto calls on intending emigrants to assemble at Rawalpindi, from where they will be sent in small groups to Kabul with effect from the 9th of Ramzan (28th May, 1920). The Mahajreens are asked to take with them as much money as they can possibly do and those who are poor and unable to meet their journey expenses are requested to approach their local Moslem brethren for financial assistance. The manifesto appeals to Moslems to provide such Mahajreens as are in need of it, with Railway fare up to Rawalpindi and also to remit further donations to the Secretary Khilafat Committee, Rawalpindi.

25,000 SIND MUSLIMS READY.

MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Hijrarat Committee Larkana, Hyderabad, wires to us under date May 24:

"Sind Hijrat Committee formed at Jacobabad met at Hyderabad Sind when the following telegram was sent to the Political Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—25,000 Muslims ready for Hijrat to Afghanistan on account of interference in religion if any formality please wire."

IF TURKEY DOES NOT SIGN.

The special correspondent of the "Matin at San Remo states that the report drawn up by Marshal Foch, General Sackville West, and General Caballero, upon the forces necessary for the occupation as 12,000 key, estimates that nineteen divisions would be required. Putting a division as 12,000 men, this estimate involves a total strength of roughly 230,000 Four divisions would be required in Thrace two for the Straits, three for Smyrna, four in Syria, two in Mesopotamia and four in Armenia.

These nineteen divisions are already on the spot and consist of five French, four British, one Italian, and nine Greek. The Supreme Council is of opinion that the four divisions needed for Armenia may, for the time being, be employed in guarding communications on the western railways in Asia Minor. It is understood that M. Venizelos has offered further Greek divisions, if necessary.

The report estimates that eight other divisions would be necessary if any expedition into the interior of Anatolia is decided upon. The Council, the correspondent adds, estimates that in view of the occupation of Constantinople, Mustapha Kemal' army might be disarmed, and contemplates the constitution of an Armenia army as soon as possible.

NEW TERROR FOR HOTEL KEEPERS.

The bête-noir of most hotel managers is the pet dog, and many hotels have guarded themselves against an invasion of these little creatures.

But there is a fresh terror. It was an almost distracted manager whom I found the other day, says a writer in a London daily. A new pet had been introduced to his hotel, which terrified the chambermaid. It was discovered when one of the visitors went for a walk, giving strict instructions that her bed was not to be touched. Curiosity was aroused, investigation followed, and showed a torpid chameleon resting on a blanket on the bed, to which it was fastened by a collar around its neck and along cord secured to the bed-post. Now the manager is wondering what he can charge for this extra guest!.

A POSTMAN'S RUSE.

Many postal packets containing cheques and postal orders have been stolen from the South-Western District Post Office, and the culprit has now been discovered, says a London paper to hand by mail.

He is an assistant postman, William Edward Jauncey. A number of persons who were set to watch him one night saw him put letters and covers down a drain near the office. Many torn letters were afterwards recovered.

Jauncey, who lives at Combermereroad, Stockwell, admitted that he had changed 40 postal orders for £25, and at his home 143 undelivered postal packets were found.

At Westminster Police Court he was sentenced to six months' hard labour for the theft's.

HIS AVERSION TO TRIAL BY WOMEN

A man, charged at Colshester Quarter Sessions in mail week with feloniously receiving a bicycle, objected to three women being on the jury.

They accordingly withdrew, and men were substituted.

Prisoner was found not guilty, and acquitted.—The "Daily Chronicle."

HORSE BY AEROPLANE.

Reuter wired to English papers from Santa Barbara, Cal., on April 8:—

A horse entered in a show here arrived to-day by aeroplane form Los Angeles. The trip was delayed a day, until officers of the Humane Society had been convinced no cruelty was involved in the trip which was made in a specially equipped aeroplane.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

When all is said and done (including all the harshest forms of profanity about dew-points and relative humidity) Bombay has much to be thankful for in the matter of climate. A moist 81 deg. in the small hours after midnight may fall short of one's ideals in the matter of temperature for the period of beauty sleep; but, as against that, 91 deg. at high noon is exceedingly merciful, and a range of no more than ten degrees per twenty-four hours should mean less strain upon our vile bodies than the climates of most great cities impose.

During the past week a certain number of motor cars which had been in retirement for a time, owing to the many difficulties experienced by their owners in "wangling" odd gallons of petrol from badgered dealers, have appeared upon the roads again. But famine is with us still, and the gentlemen who have been on strike in Madras, still limit severely the comings and goings of a not altogether negligeable section of Bombay's populace. Adequate storage room of a permanent nature is greatly to be desired. Meantime, one would like to hear of a few dozen 2,000 gallon tanks being filled, and one or two of, say, ten times that capacity; just by way of emergency stop-gaps.

Openings for Ambitious Students.

Applications have been invited for some 15 probationerships in the Imperial Forest Service of India, and three in Burma. Candidates must be over 20 and under 23 years of age, and possessed of the Honours B.Sc. degree. These probationerships ought to attract the vigorous type of young Indian, for they afford an admirable training leading up to a career of great interest and usefulness. The student who has learned to love outdoor life and to find pleasure in healthy outdoor pastimes, should find much to appeal to him in this invitation, and one hopes that a goodly proportion of the probationerships will go to the sons of Bombay Presidency.

A medical correspondent writes me regarding a reference in last week's "As Others See Us" to the provision of drinking troughs for cattle in Bombay. This correspondent says: "I am glad to learn that these troughs in Bombay are found to be conspicuously few in number, but may tell you that the few are all too many. Each one is a danger point and a breeding ground for the most deadly type of disease spreading mosquito." In that case we can none of us hope to see any increase in the number of Bombay's drinking troughs for cattle. But, at all events, these remarks would not apply to drinking fountains for humans, where no water escapes till a tap is pressed. Benevolent citizens might safely endow us with more of these.

or Bombay's Children.

It was natural that the general public should show very keen interest in the meeting at the Town Hall last Thursday, which was presided over by her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd. Not only was this meeting to witness the drawing (by the most approved scientific methods) of the great Children's Welfare Pearl Necklaces Lottery, but also it was to furnish an opportunity by which the public could learn from her Excellency's own lips the actual facts of the progress so far made in the work to which she has given so much hard work, enthusiasm and brilliant organizing ability: the task of securing a really adequate and successful launch for Bombay's Children's Welfare Organization. The newspaper reports have already made clear to everyone the really wonderful success which has been achieved by her Excellency, and the band of public-spirited ladies and gentlemen of every community in Bombay who have supported her. Never, perhaps, in the history of the Presidency, have benevolent efforts been more richly rewarded. The effort is for the welfare of Indian children, and it is most cheering to find that the organization is now certain of beginning its fine work under the most favourable circumstances. The Lottery was a big help, and as Lady Lloyd pointed out, it is perfectly obvious that something vastly finer than a mere desire to win valuable prizes made it the magnificent success it was. These tickets could never have been sold for the Lottery, *qua* Lottery. They were purchased in huge numbers by men and women of Bombay who wanted to help Bombay's children, and chose this direct and popular way of doing it. The financial particulars announced at the meeting by her Excellency and afterwards recorded fully in the Press, show clearly the remarkable success of the work already done, the generous determination on the part of all communities in Bombay that the Children's Welfare movement here shall be a real force in the life and progress of the Presidency, and, incidentally, that the working organization of the movement from its inception has been marked, not alone by devotion and enthusiasm but by sound business ability and good management.

Mr. Gandhi and the Khilafat.

It is safe to say that no other journal has been more consistent or more uniformly ardent and effective in its championship of the Khilafat cause than the "Bombay Chronicle." It is also, I think, safe to assert that no other journal shows a more broad-minded and judicial conception of the duty of important newspapers to present all intelligent views, for and against, every subject ventilated in its columns. The very title at the head of this article: "As Others See Us", is an evidence in itself of this breadth of outlook. I, therefore, feel no doubt or hesitation about directing attention in this column to a piece of writing emanating from the other side. Mr. Edmund Candler, one time war correspondent in Mesopotamia, has addressed an interesting open letter to Mr. Gandhi on the Khilafat question and the policy of non-cooperation, and in the course of this letter he says:—

"Here we have the Sultan at Constantinople, the internationalising of the Straits

(Continued on p[illegible])

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

[ESTABLISHED 1888]
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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

"J. P."—Please write to the Secretaries of the All-India Home Rule League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, May 25, 1920.

WHAT WILL BRITAIN DO?

The long-awaited Hunter Committee's Report will be published in a day or two along with the announcement of the steps which the Imperial Government decide to take, on the recommendations of the Government of India, with a view to do justice to India for the agony of the Punjab. Having regard to the composition of the Committee and the boycott of truth which it permitted by making it impossible for the Congress Sub-Committee to lead evidence, and the anticipations of its findings, which have been publicly made, Indians have ceased to expect the right decision regarding the Punjab atrocities from it. We are in a position to-day to publish an authoritative forecast of the Report by the "Daily Herald." It has, for some time, been an open secret that the Report has been cast on racial lines, the majority report of the European members and the minority report of Indian members. This was not altogether an unexpected, though unfortunate, contingency. But though we do not expect the majority of the Committee to come to an impartial decision, even on the official testimony that was placed before them, we must confess we are not prepared for the "fairly comprehensive whitewash of everybody concerned," which, according to the "Daily Herald" forecast, their verdict practically amounts to. We fervently trust the forecast of the "Daily Herald" is not accurate. For, if it is, the effect of the Report on the Indian public as the journal rightly says, will be most grave.

The view which the Committee takes of the Jallianwala massacre will be the keynote of the integrity and worth of its Report. If it is true that the majority of the Committee consider that General Dyer was merely guilty of "a grave error"!—and that not because he opened fire on an unarmed crowd without warning but because he continued to fire so long as he did—India may well despair of getting justice at the hands of Britain. There will, fortunately, be one way of escape from this terrible ordeal. The "Daily Herald" says it has sufficient faith in Englishmen to believe that the opinion of the majority of the Committee will not be popular. Indians will cordially endorse this. For, great as has been the shock, which the happenings in the Punjab have inflicted on the public mind, in regard to the sense of justice as displayed by the representatives in India of the British people, the Indian people have not yet lost faith in the British democracy. To Indians the Punjab atrocities, which made light of Indian lives and Indian honour, are attributed to an attitude of mind which in itself is the outcome of a system of administration whose ultimate sanction is supposed to be not the consent of the people but force. And whatever the verdict of the British democracy on the conduct of its representatives in India, Indians are determined to spare no effort to secure as soon as possible the lasting remedy—complete subordination of the bureaucracy to their own will. It is for Britain to look to her honour.

The comments of the British press, when the full story of General Dyer's exploit was made public in Britain, amply showed that the heart of the British nation rang true. Even the "Times", which was anxious to await the verdict of the Hunter Committee, pronounced General Dyer's conduct to be indefensible "on his own showing." General Dyer condemned himself out of his own mouth—and "if the British nation did not condemn him," the "Westminster Gazette" wrote, "the nation itself would be condemned by the civilised world." General Dyer boasted that his action would "make a wide impression throughout the Punjab"; the "Daily News" wrote that it would "make a wide impression throughout the world, and an impression which must be removed at all costs if our credit and our honour are not to be fatally impaired." At the earliest possible moment "The Nation" demanded, "General Dyer should be recalled to England, and put upon his trial. We shall show ourselves as a nation unfit to rule if we pass this thing over lightly. To condone it, to minimise it, is to court its repetition. The British Empire would not survive many Amritsar massacres. It lies with Parliament to make this the last." "Our honour and our humanity are at stake," wrote the "Star" and asked: "What shall we do to redeem them"? Not certainly to accept a verdict such as that which the majority of the Hunter Committee are reported to have pronounced. If the British nation endorse such a verdict, it will not merely be a cruel reminder to India of the truth which, as the "New Statesman" insisted, cannot and must not be ignored or evaded,—that "we hold India by the sword and rule her by fear"; it will verily be that "the ruthlessness of the offence is equalled by the shamelessness of the verdict." Can in that event British face a critical world—and retain her honour?

LABOUR AND DIPLOMACY.

A recent cartoon by "F. C. G." in the "Westminster Gazette" represented the Liberal party and the Labour party sleepishly charging at each other, with the Coalition in the shape of a young mule feeding comfortably under the arch of attacking heads. It is true that the Coalition profits by triangular fights, in which Liberals and Labour refuse to co-operate or, in improved variation of the term, to coalesce. There are temporary losses through the lack of understanding between Liberals and Labour, but is any solution short of fusion, possible or advisable? Liberals like Mr. Asquith denounce association with Labour. Strong champions of the Labour party scorn to treat with Liberals who are taken as fossilised invertebrates, without the ardour of social amelioration to make them useful. There is much to be said for detachment and the preservation of identity, and the immediate advantage reaped by Coalitionists is the only strong argument against absolute separation. Lord Haldane, who is convinced of the future ascendancy of the Labour party, speaking at Stepney, observed that Labour and Liberals are not likely to be comfortable bed-fellows for a long time. Misfortune acquaints men and parties with strange bed-fellows, but Labour is not groaning in misfortune. The Labour Party has the merit of a new conception of Government within and without. But Lord Haldane is not confident of their competence to carry on Government, particularly in foreign policy. It is the advice of a friend and its spirit of good-will is in marked contrast with the ominous predictions of Mr. Churchill who also counselled Labour to learn. Diplomacy, as known in the past as one of the arts of chicanery, must be repulsive to ardent enthusiasm. Labour to-day represents the conscience of the British nation, and if it trains itself to corrupt motives of fairness with the taint of predatory Imperialism, it will have lost its distinctive quality; incidentally, if it manages to keep the trade of aggrandisement abroad by the promotion of disunion and the adept use of troops, it will at the same time have lapsed into practices of oppression and exploitation at home. Or, if the mentality of Labour is preserved in the purity of its motives and the sense of social justice gets out of joint, the reaction must be felt as much at home as abroad. It may seem incredible that a nation able to preserve social justice in its own polity, should necessarily be generous, straight and unoppressive in its external relationships. There is a certain integrity of the mind on which it is possible, according to human calculations, to stake hopes. If Conservatives in their prosperous seasons, annexed and exploited, Liberals invariably consolidated gains with pious platitudes of pacifism and without any corresponding enthusiasm to rectify in completion the errors they denounced. The fact was they were, as much as their opponents, wedded to the arts of unsavoury diplomacy and were equally, though quiescently, amenable to vast enterprises in which they minimised the claims of the weak, at home and abroad, for equal opportunity and a fair chance of unhampered improvement. Gladstone was very copious about the intention of evacuating Egypt, but true to the instinct of hesitation and lingering which Liberals exhibit in succession, drift was allowed to take its own course. Of daring departures in foreign policy, they were seldom capable; spouting sentiment they would tarry and find themselves completing the encumbrances they denounced and which for lack of different policy they would seize down with less vigour, taking a longer time. In foreign policy, successive parties, as a rule, exhibited differences in degree, but never in kind. Labour professes a larger view, and it is that very feature which disquiets guardians of the Empire that scent plots of wreck at every turn. Hence, the hesitation of Lord Haldane, as a Liberal with old attachments, to speak trustingly of Labour is not a matter of surprise: when he makes the suspicion of incompetence qualified "particularly in foreign policy," he reveals his distinction from the classes he patronises.

Notes of the Day.

A Lesson for Mere Materialists.

To be a perfect Imperialist—of the annexationist variety—one should have infinite capacity for self-deception; territory got by force of arms has to be explained as responsibility thrust on unwilling hands. The "Morning Post", ruminating over Britain's acquisitions in victory, writes in a delightfully innocent strain regarding the motives of expansion. It says:—

> Considering the essentially peaceful, good-tempered self-distrusting and altogether unmilitary character of the British people, it is certainly surprising how foreign possessions accumulate on its unwilling hands. . . . The war ends and then follows the distribution of territories. We do what we can to escape from its consequences, but they are difficult to avoid. Germany cannot be left in possession of her colonies: the Turkish Empire must be dismantled, and some new Government must take over the vacant places. Here it is that our fatal faculty for sympathy draws us on: we cannot bear to forsake any people who seem to be in want of light and leading.

The article proceeds in this strain. There is no allusion, for instance, to the lure of oil that carried dominion in Mesopotamia and Persia. There is no reference to the projection of the sceptre over Egypt, where the people plainly decline the offer of light and leading. The cause of the reluctance to forsake the possessions of Indians in East Africa, is also apparently due to pressure on unwilling hands. A more charming story of economic aggrandisement cannot be told. The role of the peacemaker may be hard, but there is the disjointed beatitude about peace-makers inheriting the earth.

Persia.

Whether the Bolshevik incursion into Persia extends to the interior or stops short of Enzeli, the immediate future of that country is far from satisfactory. What with the Bolshevik incursion in the North the communist rising in Tabriz and the ferment in Teheran, grave doubts must arise as to the ability of the Government, even with the aid of the small British forces stationed in the country, to control the forces of disorder in the northern half of Persia. Unfortunately Teheran, the capital, itself lies so near the zone of danger that unless large forces are placed at the disposal of the Central Government, the safety of that city cannot be assured. The Cossack troops cannot be relied upon, as their conduct at Tabriz has shown. The Shah is engaged in a tour of pilgrimage in Mesopotamia, and is no doubt well advised in doing so, for his Majesty is not likely to be *persona grata* with the nationalists of his country, whose freedom, they doubtless regard as having been bartered away by him. The root-cause of these undesirable movements in mid-Asia is the non-pacification of Russia. Unless a way is found by which this great country is enabled to settle down in peaceful pursuits its constant distemper is sure to be reflected in unrest in all the border States. The statesmen of Europe—and especially British statesmen—should devote their immediate and wholehearted attention to the solution of the Russian question. All other problems are either subsidiary to it or of second rate importance compared with it.

"A Bright Outlook."

While the situation in Persia appears gloomy enough in all conscience from the political point of view, the outlook from the point of view of the British traders and financiers is pronounced to be exceptionally "bright." According to Mr. Thomas Aiscough, one of the members of the Commission of experts appointed under the Anglo-Persian Agreement to help Persia to revise the Customs Tariff, "never before in the history of our commercial relations with Persia, have British prestige and influence stood so high throughout the country." A powerful British syndicate has prepared a scheme to link up Baghdad and Teheran, which is expected to materialise within the next few years and an aerial service is also promised for the Persians. Since Russia has been virtually eliminated from the field, the British Empire will have the largest share in the Persian trade. Mr. Aiscough quotes recent statistics to show what rapid strides are being made in this direction by Britain and India. But, as we have said, whatever benefit the British Empire stands to reap from the new *entente* with Persia, they can accrue only if there is peace in the land. Moreover, it is rather premature to imagine that competition from Russia will be altogether eliminated for some time to come. The moment there is established an ordered Government in Russia that country is sure to make a vigorous attempt to recapture her lost trade with Persia.

The Only Alternative.

Responsible public opinion in Great Britain, outside the Cabinet and the Orange coterie, is veering round to the alternative to military rule, namely, Dominion Home Rule, as the only palliative for Irish unrest. On any other condition the pacification of that country appears to be humanly impossible. Military rule has signally failed to achieve its end and if the reported overhauling of Dublin Castle is an acknowledgment of the realisation of the truth of this fact, then we may yet see Great Britain doing the right thing by Ireland without further attempts to strain the loyalty of Irishmen to the Empire. Mr. Asquith has definitely declared himself in favour of granting to Ireland a status similar to that of the Dominions and he would not have made that statement without being sure of the proposal being generally favoured by his followers. Only will the Conservatives and the Coalition have to be won over to the proposal. It is improbable to that Mr. Lloyd George, even if he accepts Mr. Asquith's suggestion, will be able to carry his present Unionist colleagues with him, with the exception perhaps of one or two. Hence, there appears to be little likelihood of the present Coalition Government being able to put an end to the Irish chaos. Only when Mr. Lloyd George honestly proceeds to do justice to Ireland, even at the risk of severing his relations with his present Unionist colleagues, will he be able to carry matters through to success. Otherwise, the noble task will be reserved for a more genuine friend of Ireland than Mr. Lloyd George has shown himself to be, in spite of all his professed democratic sentiments.

Near Explosion.

Strong military cordons are preventing the clash of Sinn Feiners and Unionists in Ireland. The country is overrun with troops and Sinn Fein does not seem intimidated. A thousand armed raiders attacked Glin county, ordered the evacuation of inhabitants and burnt the court-house. For a thousand armed men to be kept in check, as many will be required, and there is little hope of rescue from bloodshed as long as Sinn Feiners march about. A clash must come somewhere. There are all the elements of rebellion and civil war. If the strike of dockers spreads to other branches of transport, the problem of bringing in substitutes from abroad may become too serious for solution; besides, it might let loose restless elements. In the meanwhile, it is said that persons in touch with the Government are "sounding" Sinn Fein to find out their minimum demands, and some of them are believed to have made the accommodating proposal of Dominion status with local autonomy for Ulster and free trade with Britain. If it is true, it is a moral conversion of the South to the North: only the news is too strange to be true. Sinn Feiners, if "sounded" as to their cumulative will, may repeat the formula "clear out", which with the accession of troops must be a hard proposition to fulfil.

Is India Forgotten?

The indemnity cast on Germany is assuming a certain fixity. According to M. Millerand, the payments made are to be divided among the Allies who had to do most with fighting Germany. The rule of priority of claims on which France insisted for her own relief, had to be waived at the instance of Britain. The ground of opposition was sound. Britain in receiving reparations will, in order to be fair, have to recoup, *pro rata*, the expenses incurred by the Dominions, so far as it may be done. France is to receive 55 per cent. of each instalment, while Britain will take, in trust for the Empire, 25 per cent. The Dominions have been mentioned in high prominence, but the sacrifice of no single part of the Empire exceeded that of India. Australia, in fighting, has gained the Pacific islands; South Africa has profited in territory. A certain amount of the total realised is certainly due to India and we hope advantage will not be taken of her helplessness by claimants who urge liberal treatment. If India has the burden of losses, she is certainly entitled to share in the indemnity. Will the Government remember it?

"THE CHRONICLE" AND "NEW INDIA."

MR. NATARAJAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Natarajan has sent the following letter to Mr. Brelvi:—

BOMBAY, May 24 1920.

My Dear Mr. Brelvi,

I have just seen the "New India" para and Mr. Jinnah's letter in this morning's "Chronicle". When I read the paragraph about your editorship in "New India", it struck me as a singularly ill-judged estimate, apart from the gross unfairness of it—of your conduct of the "Chronicle" in circumstances of unprecedented difficulty. But I did not think that it deserved to be noticed.

Since, however, you have published Mr. Jinnah's letter to you, perhaps, you will not take it amiss if I, as an outsider, add my tribute to that which he has paid to your conduct of the "Chronicle". "Remarkable tact and ability"—the phrase which he uses—very aptly sums up the opinion which readers of the "Chronicle", so far as I can judge, have formed of it. I may add that, so far from being partisan, the "Chronicle", under your editorship, has been conspicuously marked by evident anxiety to be fair to those with whose views it has not been able to agree.

I do not know if you would care to publish this note, but if you do, I shall have no objection.

Yours sincerely,
K. NATARAJAN.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

I.

These articles are intended to form a series which will afterwards be published. I trust that readers who are interested in the subject will follow the whole sequence rather than read detached articles only; for they will be very closely connected. They will deal with the Indian situation in Africa as it came before my eyes during my recent visit.

The problem of Indian Settlement in Africa is one and the same throughout its length and breadth. In spite of the immense distances to be traversed, the same influences are always at work, whether in East or in Central or in South Africa; the same causes are always leading to the same results.

How vast these African areas are may be gathered from the fact, that, on reckoning up the whole distance which I was obliged to undertake, both by land and sea, in order to accomplish my object, I found that it came to not far short of 20,000 miles. The Indians whom I went to meet were often separated by hundreds of miles from their fellow Indians. They had pressed on (when they first came out) far into the interior, where no European had been able to go because of the deadly climate. The European may have been the pioneer of war and conquest, but the Indian has been the pioneer of peace and trade.

Indian Adventure.

To-day I was looking through the two remarkable volumes of Dr. Aurel Stein narrating his travels and adventures in the remotest regions of Chinese Turkestan. In the middle of the book, I came across a picture, which seemed familiar to me. It was called, "A Group of Hindu Merchants." I have seen many such groups of Hindu (and Musalman) merchants in the remotest parts of Central Africa, and I have wondered at the courage and enterprise which made them press on, far in advance of their fellows, opening up new tracts of country for civilisation and trade. One of the most prominent Englishmen I met on my travels, who had spent nearly a life time in Central Africa, said to me: "We talk about English settlement, but there are many parts of Central Africa where Englishmen at the outset could never have lived at all owing to blackwater fever and malaria; but Indians have come along and opened up the country and now things are fairly healthy. Without the Indians, we should never have been able to get ahead as we have done. The debt we owe to them is immense."

The forgotten Past.

If we want to understand the position of Indians in Africa to-day, we must go back into the forgotten past and trace the fundamental relation of these two countries which are facing one another across the sea. That sea has quite rightly been called the Indian Ocean, because India occupies in it the Central position.

It is not generally known, that a great land area stretched at one time from India to Africa. Naturalists are able to trace many resemblances in plant and animal evolution, which all point to a connected land surface. Possibly human life also had appeared on the earth and had begun its migration before this great land causeway was sundered. Even when the sea swept onwards and the continents were finally divided, the connecting link between India and Africa was never entirely broken. As soon as navigation became possible and practicable, intrepid voyages were undertaken by Indian seamen. From a very early date the Indian traders from Kathiawar and Kutch and Gujerat and Malabar brought their merchandise across to Mombasa or Zanzibar or Sofala, carrying back their purchases of African goods to Cochin and Goa, to Surat and Porebunder, and to the island harbour of Salsette, which is now called Bombay.

Modern Rapidity of Travel

In modern times, with ever increasing pace the great twin-screw steamers have tended to make the Eastern Coast of Africa more and more accessible for Indian Commerce. I was told by one of the ship's officers, on board the S. S. Korea, that if they were pressed for time the steamer could easily negotiate the distance between Mombasa and Bombay in a little over six days. It is of interest to remember, that when the trouble in Natal was at its height and the shooting down of Indians had taken place, at the end of the year 1913, the late Viceroy, Lord Hardinge (after his notable speech in which he spoke of sharing in the 'indignation burning and deep' which was felt throughout India by Indians) sent out Sir Benjamin Robertson and his staff direct from Bombay to Durban by a special steamer. It was expected that the steamer would reach Durban in eight days. As a matter of fact,—if my memory serves me rightly,—the journey took ten days because of bad weather encountered. But this will show plainly how accessible the coast of Africa is for Indian travellers and merchants under modern conditions.

Compared with Australia, Africa is much nearer. From Bombay to Freemantle, West Australia, by the shortest route takes thirteen or fourteen days; and four days more must be added for reaching Melbourne or Sydney.

The Cape Voyage during the War.

During the War days, when the Mediterranean Sea was made unsafe on account of submarine attacks, the majority of homegoing vessels from India and China went by way of Durban and the Cape. This recalled the earlier times, before the Suez Canal was opened, when every vessel, to and from India, touched at the Cape. It is not unfre-

(Continued on page 10.)

A COMPREHENSIVE WHITEWASH!

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

PARDONED IN COLD BLOOD!

INDIAN MEMBERS' STRONG CONDEMNATION.

"DAILY HERALD'S" FORECAST AND COMMENT.

"THE SHAMELESS VERDICT"!

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, May 22.

The publication of the Hunter Report is still delayed, but the "Daily Herald" says it will be published during the Whitsun recess, the reason for the delay being connected with political exigencies. The "Herald", however, publishes an authoritative forecast of the Report. That General Dyer committed a grave error in prolonging the firing on the crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh is the verdict of the majority on the Amritsar Massacre. This is practically the only serious censure applied by the majority of the Committee to any of the terrible excesses which took place in the Punjab in April, May and June of 1919. The Report is a fairly comprehensive whitewash of everybody concerned. The majority report is signed by the European members of the Committee only. There is a strong minority report signed by the three Indian members which condemns in the most uncompromising language the "terror" inflicted on the people and the authorities responsible for it.

"Only an Error."

The majority report, although it contains the admission that there is nothing to show that the outbreak in the Punjab was part of the conspiracy to overthrow the British Government, maintains that the declaration of martial law was justified and can find no reason for holding or even thinking that undue harshness was applied. As a matter of policy only the length of time over which martial law was maintained is held open to question. The Report deals very gingerly with General Dyer. It does not expressly condemn him for opening fire on an unarmed crowd without warning but in continuing to fire for so long as he did he committed a "grave error." The majority members think he honestly believed that he was acting rightly in very difficult circumstances.

It will be remembered, says the "Herald", that General Dyer in his evidence said that he had made up his mind to open fire before he arrived at the meeting, that he fired until his ammunition was exhausted and himself "directed the fire where the crowd was thickest", that he admitted the crowd might have dispersed on receiving a warning but in that case they would have come back and laughed at him and he would have been thought to have made a fool of himself. On his own admission from four to five hundred were killed; and the bombing of unarmed crowds and peaceful villagers from aeroplanes is held by the majority to have been invaluable(?). The gentleman who careered about with armoured train turning guns on villagers who were not, as far as any evidence shows, doing anything wrong, is commended by the majority for his promptness and decision. For the rest there is some very mild criticism of the Crawling Order and of some of the other excesses such as Colonel Johnson's treatment of students, but excuse is found for the young officers who were acting under orders. The effect of the Report on the Indian public will be most grave. They will see that only the Indian members of the Committee have been moved to apply the language of condemnation to the deeds committed and will draw their own conclusion that the Committee represented the interests of the Government. One is a civilian and one is a military man, a third is a judge of the Calcutta High Court, a fourth is a member of the Cawnpore European Chamber of Commerce and the fifth, the Chairman, is Lord Hunter who was Scottish Solicitor-General. The Londoners, says the "Herald", will have an opportunity of expressing their views on the findings of the Committee at a meeting to be held at the Kingsway Hall on June 3 under the auspices of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

Perpetrated in Temper: Pardoned in Cold Blood.

The "Herald" in a leading article says: "The massacre at Jallianwalla Bagh sent a thrill of horror across the whole world. It has won international notoriety and lovers of freedom in every country will look eagerly for an indignant repudiation of this horror but they will not find it. The European majority on that Committee considers that General Dyer was guilty of "a grave error," not because he began the slaughter but because he let it go too far. A whiff of grape shot would have served but he exceeded his ration of frightfulness and "erred gravely." The majority is entitled to its opinions on the nature of the "error," but we have sufficient faith in our fellowmen to believe that this opinion will not be popular. In our view, this astounding decision will constitute as black a stain upon the record of this country as the crime which it condones. It is a final step in the moral degradation of British Imperialism, for it shows that our militarists, commit atrocities in a temper and that our bureaucrats excuse them in cold blood. The ruthlessness of the offence is equalled by the shamelessness of the verdict."

"DAILY MAIL'S" FORECAST.

Publication of the report of the Hunter Committee of Inquiry into the Punjab disorders of April of last year is eagerly awaited in India, writes the "Daily mail" in mail week where the action of General Dyer in firing on a great crowd of Indians at Amritsar, causing 2,00 casualties, and other incidents of the disturbances, have aroused a storm of controversy.

The Hunter Committee report consists, as has already been stated, of a majority and a minority report, the former signed by the five European members, the latter by the three Indian members of the Committee.

The majority report finds, "The Daily Mail" understands, that the disturbances were caused by Mr. Ghandi's agitation, that the passive resistance movement rapidly deteriorated into open hostility to the Government, that it caused serious rioting in the first instance which led to rebellion against the Government and which might have led to revolution.

The majority report is believed to state that, for these reasons, the proclamation of martial law was justified and was not extended to a larger area than was necessary. On the whole—though the report is not so emphatic on this point—it is found that martial law was not maintained for a longer period than was necessary in view of the outbreak of the Afghan War.

"CRAWLING ORDER" CONDEMNED.

The report finds that, under martial law, certain things were done which the signatories condemn, notably General Dyer's action at Amritsar, the "crawling order" (which required the natives to pass through a certain street on their hands and knees), and various other punishments imposed, and the hope is expressed that in future, if it is necessary to proclaim martial law, a certain measure of civil control will be maintained.

General Dyer's action in opening fire on the crowd without warning might, it is stated, be arguable if he had pleaded military necessity, but he admitted that he might have dispersed the mob without firing, a statement which the report would appear to reject as not credible.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

The minority report, it is understood, while accepting in the main the facts as established in the majority report, severely condemns General Dyer and also criticises Sir Michael O'Dwyer the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. It is believed to urge that the situation might have been dealt with by getting in the military to aid the civil power without the introduction of martial law.

Publication of the Hunter report is expected about the middle of this month. It will be accompanied by a resolution of the Government of India drawing certain conclusions from the report.

"I SHOT TO SAVE BRITISH RAJ"!

"BUT NOW I HAVE BEEN TOLD TO GO."

DYER'S INTERVIEW.

"I shot to save the Birtish Raj—to preserve India for the Empire, and to protect Englishmen and English-women who looked to me for protection. And now I am told to go for doing my duty—my horrible, dirty duty."

Thus did Brigadier-General R. E. H Dyer, who landed at Southampton on May 3, from the hospital ship Assaye, explain to a representative of the "Daily Mail" his action in ordering a handful of troops to fire on a mob of Indians, who, he claims, were fomenting rebellion, at Amritsar (Punjab) in April of last year

The result of that order was the death of 500 Indians and the wounding of hundreds more.

The general, burnt brick-red by 35 years service in India, is thick-set and fairly tall, with greying hair and kindly blue eyes. His attitude to the Amritsar affair may be judged by the words he has ever uttered in public defence of his action. "It was my duty—my horrible, dirty duty."

"IT WAS REBELLION."

He stated his case bluntly. "It was not an ordinary disturbance," he said; "it was rebellion, and not only I but also the authorities in Simla came to the same conclusin. for I heard afterwards, on the very day I shot, that they declared a state of rebellion existed in the Punjab.

"I had to shoot. I had 30 seconds to make up my mind what action to take, and I did it. Every Englishman I have met in India has approved my act, horrible as it was. What would have happened if I had not shot? I and my little force would have been swept away like chalf, and then what would have happened?

"There were thousands of natives marching on the city at the time. The civil authority had made over control to me in writing, and I had to do it a horrible, dirty duty. No one in authority condemend me for it. On the contrary, I was given command of another operation, as the result of which I was complimented by the G.O.C. (General Officer Comaning.)

30 SECONDS TO DECIDE.

"But now I have been told to go—I have not been asked to resign my commission, but I was requested to reign my appointment, and, being a soldier, there was nothing for me to do but to obey. Apparently the G.O.C. has changed his mind—after 12 months; I only had 30 seconds to make up mine at Amritsar.

"If I have done anything wrong I should be court-martialled, but there has been no suggestion of that. I have never been heard in my own defence.

"I was asked to give evidence before the Hunter Commission (the Committee, presided over by Lord Hunter, to inquire into the Punjab disturbances), and this I did, and that Commission, consisting of three white men, one at least of whom does not understand India, and three Indians, has apparently condemned me. I am not a lawyer or a barrister, but only a soldier with 35 years' experience of India, but I think, before I was condemned, I should have been given an opportunity as defending myself—particularly when I have yet to find an Englishman who knows India who condemns me for my action."

DEATH OF SIR DENNIS FITZPATRICK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

The death of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick is announced.

The late Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick was created a K. C. S. I. in 1890, and a G. C. S. I., in 1911. He was born in 1837 and in 1862 was married to the daughter of Colonel H. Buller He was the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and in 1897 was a Member of the Council of India. Being a student of Trinity College, Dublin, he joined the Inner Temple and became a Barrister in 1872. He was prominent official in India, being for sometime the Resident Hyderabad, then Secretary to the Government of India, a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab and Chief Commissioner of Assam and of the Central Provinces. In 1877, he was the acting Resident at the Court of Maharaja of Mysore being previous to that a member of Public Service Commission. He died at the ripe age of 83.

CABLE ITEMS.

Vienna.—Two hundred destitute children have left for England to recuperate in Kent.

The Co-operative Congress has opened at Bristol to discuss political fusion with the Labour Party.

Paris.A Government Bill has been drafted providing for the Government monopoly of all imports of corn and requisitioning all homegrown corn for three years at a fixed minimum price.

"The Times" states that plans have been approved for the formation of a Territorial Air Force.

Melbourne.—The Senate has passed the Anglo-Persian Oil agreement.

Cairo.—Tewfik Nessim Pasha has formed a new Cabinet.

A wireless message from Seaforth, Lancashire states that the British steamer Kurmark from Clyde and Liverpool for Bombay is ashore in the Crosby Channel.

The King reviewed twenty thousand troop at Aldershot for the first time since the war.

THE IRISH TANGLE.

DESTROYER IN LONDONDERRY!

ARMED MOBS SEPARATED BY MILITARY CORDONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 24.

The reconstitution of the personnel of Dublin Castle is indicated by an official announcement that Sir John Anderson, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue has been appointed Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieut. jointly with James MacMahon, while Mr. Cope of the Ministry of Pensions succeeds Sir John James Taylor who has recently been criticized in the Press as the Assistant Under-Secretary. Both the appointments are temporary ones. Sir John Taylor retires on the completion of a lengthy service and has been appointed an Irish Privy Councillor.

A destroyer has arrived at Londonderry where mobs of the Sinn Feiners and the Unionists armed to the teeth are only separated by strong military cordons with armoured cars.

ORANGE LODGES ACCEPT SIX COUNTY PROVISION.

PROTEST AGAINST SEPARATION FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 24.

The Orange Lodges in Tyrone have accepted the six county provision in the Home Rule Bill while protesting against, separation from England.

NIGHT RAID ON CLARE COUNTY.

INHABITANTS ORDERED TO QUIT AND COURT HOUSE BURNT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 24.

A thousand armed Sinn Feiners raided Glin County, Limerick, at night and ordered the inhabitants to quit. They then burned the court house and numerous houses.

SOUNDING SINN FEIN LEADERS.

ABOUT MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., May 24.

A Dublin message to the "Sunday Times" says that persons in touch with the Government are sounding the Sinn Fein leaders as to the minimum acceptable settlement. It is believed that they suggested a Dominion status with local autonomy for Ulster and free trade with Britain subject to the Irish plebiscite.

POLICE RAIDS IN LONDON SOME DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

The police have raided the offices of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst in East End and also the residence of Mr. Burgess, manager of the publication, "Dreadnought," where they seized a number of pamphlets. Mr. Burgess was recently arrested on the charge of exciting disaffection among the Irish Guards.

MR. BURGESS GETS SIX MONTHS.

FOR EXCITING DISAFFECITION AMONG IRISH GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

Mr. Burgess, who was arrested on the charge of exciting disaffection among the Irish Guards, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Bow Street.

MR. ASQUITH ON IRISH SETTLEMENT.

FAVOURS SIMILAR FOOTING TO GREAT DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

Speaking at Paisley, Mr Asquith strongly urged that Ireland should be placed on a similar footing to the great Dominions instead of paltering with the compromise offered in the Home Rule Bill.

GENERAL CARRANZA KILLED.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Mexico City.—It is officially stated that General Carranza has been killed.

HOW HE WAS KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

New York.—A telegram from Mexico City says that General Carranza was killed in an attack led by General Rodolfo Herrera, a former Carranzist, who only joined the revolutionaries last week. The dead President was accompanied by the Chief of the Staff and Senor Bonillas, formerly an Ambassador in Washington both of whom are reported safe.

ASSASSINATED BY HIS OWN MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

New York.—According to a telegram from Odregon received by the recolutionary agents here General Carranza was assassinated by his own men.

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Elpaso.—General Carranza's followers, who were with him when he died have sent a letter to General Gonzalez declaring that General Carranza was assissinated after he had been made a prisoner.

A COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Mexico city.—A commission has been appointed to investigate General Carranza's death.

THE TEXAS STATES.

GENERAL ADOLFO DELAHUERTA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

New York:—A telegram from the Texas states that General Adolfo Delahuerta, Governor of Mexico City, has been provisionally elected President. The report has not yet received confirmation.

LANCASTER STEAM COLLIERIES

EBBOO VALE COAL CO. SECURES CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

The Ebbw Vale Coal Company has secured the control of the Lancaster Steam Collieries, Monmouthshire, with an output of a million and a half tons, making a combined output of seven millions. Another combine has secured the control of eighty per cent of the briquette output of the country.

COST AND PROFIT OF YORKSHIRE WOOLLENS

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT BRADFORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

A Committee has been appointed at Bradford under the Profiteering Act to investigate the cost and profit of the Yorkshire woollens.

FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL LOAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

PARIS.—The "Times" states that the international loan, for the purposes of the German indemnity will be principally subscribed in South America and the United States. The amount, which will be fixed by the Brussels Conference, is expected to be at least three hundred millions sterling.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 12, subsequent sub-section 1 of the Indian Press Act (1910), the Chief Commissioner of Delhi declares forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of the prayer in Urdu or of its translation on the Khilafat question, which was offered in leaflet form inasmuch as the said leaflet contains matter covered by the sections of the Press Act.

MENACE OF REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

A PUBLICIST'S PREDICTION.

LABOUR NOT SUPPORTING GOVT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

A publicist, Harden writing in the "Zukunft" predicts the imminence of another reactionary revolt. The danger centres are south and north-east Germany. The supporters of Kapp have been encouraged by the Government's leniency and thousands of ex-officers are awaiting signal. The workers are unlikely again to save the Government.

Bavaria is a favourable ground for reaction being unwilling to remain in the Empire in which it has little freedom.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN GERMANY.

DANGER STILL EXISTS IN RUHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Berlin. Speaking in the National Assembly, the Minister of the Interior declared that the Government had received information pointing to the revolutionary agitation directed by the Right and Left Radicals and that danger still existed in the Ruhr.

A message from Ebert was read admitting that the result of the revolution was by no means yet complete and giving a warning against any but constitutional means of obtaining political aims.

Chancellor Mueller declared that better days for humanity were impossible until the European statesmen realised that it was impossible to exist without Germany.

SEQUEL TO KAPP REVOLT.

SOME GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS. DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Berlin.—In consequence of their participation in the Kapp revolt Vice-Admiral von Trotha, Admiral von Levetzow, Major von Falkenhausen and twelve other military and naval officers have been dismissed and twenty five others have been retired. Prosecution of them all is being considered.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

The state of siege has been raised in Berlin and the remainder of Germany except for a few disturbed areas.

GERMAN INDEMNITY MINIMUM FIXED.

PROPORTION OF DISTRIBUTION AMONG ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Paris.—Addressing the Finance Sub-Commission of the Chamber M. Millerand said that the minimum German indemnity had been fixed at one hundred and twenty thousand million marks gold with interest, which would probably not be under five per cent. This would not include supply of coal material or animals instead of those destroyed or stolen. France would receive fifty-five per cent. of this indemnity and Britain twenty-five per cent. and remaining twenty per cent. would be divided between Belgium, Serbia and Italy.

BOLSHEVIKS LAND EAST OF QAZIAN.

FORT OF ENZELI HANDED OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. May 24.

"The Times" learn sfrom Teheran that despite the armistice, the Bolsheviks have landed troops east of Qazian and troops have established themselves across the En-Zeli-Resht road. The Fort of Enzeli and the breech-blocks of General Denikin's guns have been handed over to the Bolsheviks. British troops have withdrawn towards Resht in order to avoid a contact with the Reds.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Somerset beat Surrey at Bath by 32 runs.

JAPAN AND RACIAL EQUALITY.

CRY FOR "WHITE AUSTRALIA" CONDEMNED.

WEAKENING OF RAISOND'ETRE OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

OSAKA.—The newspaper "Asahi" declares that some Japanese circles are of opinion that the removal of the Russian military menace and the formation of the League of Nations weaken the *raison d'etre* of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The paper realises that the British authorities will respect the Australian, Canadian and Indian views and makes a lengthy review of Australia's firm stand for a "White Australia." This policy, it says, conflicts with Japan's stand for racial equality and regret is expressed that the Australian suspicions have not been allayed even after five years' faithful adherence to the alliance, especially in protecting the line of communication between Australia India and the United Kingdom by the Japanese Navy. The paper surmises that the Commonwealth would prefer to have the United States as an Ally rather than renew the Anglo-Japanese pact.

JAPAN AND TRANS-BAIKAL GOVERNMENT.

OPENING OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Maq 24.

Vladivostock.—The Trans-Baikal Government suggests the opening of peace negotiations with the Japanese and cessation of hostilities. A favourable Japanese reply is expected.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HEALTH.

A SEVERE BRONCHIAL ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. May 24.

Light has been thrown on the alarming reports concerning Queen Alexandra's health which were current last week. An authoritative statement is issued saying that Her Majesty is suffering from a severe bronchial attack which is now subsiding, in the course of which a small blood-vessel bursts in one of her eyes, causing troublesome impairment of vision. The hope is expressed that the inconvenience will pass with care and rest. Meanwhile, Her Majesty's engagements are somewhat dependent upon her progress.

PRINCE OF WALES.

NEW ZEALAND TOUR CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LETTLETON May 21.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

The Prince of Wales has concluded his tour in New Zealand and will sail for Melbourn on the Renown on the 22nd.

HIS FAREWELL MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. at 4-30 p.m. May 24.

Lyttelton.—The Prince of Wales in his farewell message to New Zealand, says, he is particularly impressed with the fact that New Zealand not merely affords opportunity for some, but for all. He says he has never seen such well-being and happiness more uniformly evident throughout a population. New Zealand is also a living example of the fact that the European race may take over a new country without injustice to the original inhabitants, and that both may advance in mutual confidence and understanding along a common path. New Zealand is one of the greatest monuments of British civilisation in the world. He says he felt from end to end of the Dominion, that there was no place where British people were more set in the British tradition or truer to the British form. The Prince's message concludes with references to the strong feeling of loyalty existing towards the Empire and the Sovereign. His Royal Highness conferred decorations upon the heads of the Government departments and others connected with his New Zealand tour.

PRICE REDUCTION IN NEW YORK.

MOVEMENT BECOMING WIDESPREAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

New York.—The reduction of prices movement is becoming widespread. At Chicago corn and pork have suffered extreme breaks and there have been heavy sellings of the sugar futures which broke a cent per pound. May cotton broke 365 points.

SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT WILSON ACCEPTS INVITATION.

TO DELIMIT ARMENIAN FRONTIERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Paris.—The Council of Ambassadors has noted the communication from the United States Government in which President Wilson accepts the invitation of the San Remo Conference to arbitrate in the delimitation of the Armenian frontiers.

THE SPA CONFERENCE.

ALLIES REQUEST POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Berlin.—The Allies have requested the postponement of the Spa Conference until June 21st.

HUNGARIAN TREATY.

TO BE SIGNED ON 4TH JUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Paris.—The Council of Ambassadors has fixed June 4th for the signature of the Hungarian Treaty.

HUNGARIAN PEACE DELEGATION.

COUNT APPONYI RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Paris.—Count Apponyi President of the Hungarian Peace Delegation has resigned.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

M' DUBOIS SUCCEEDS M. POINCARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

Paris.—M. Dubois has been elected President of the Reparations Commission in succession to M. Poincare.

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC REVIVAL OF NATIONS URGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

PARIS.—At the opening of the Franco-German Economic Conference M. Isaac, Minister of Commerce, welcoming the German delegates emphasised that every effort was necessary to increase world production and hasten the economic revival of nations.

A German representative, Mayer, hoped that exchange of views would promote co-operation.

AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF IRISH REPUBLIC.

U. S. FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 12 noon, May 24.

New York.—Mr. Colby, Secretary of State, has sent a letter to Mr. Porter, Chairman the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee, saying that nothing connected with the foreign relations of the United States should deter the Committee from any action it might feel impelled to take with regard to the American recognition of an Irish Republic.

PARIS RLY. STRIKE CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

Paris.—The Federal Railwaymen's Council has decided to continue the strike. Nevertheless numbers of strikers have resumed work. It is stated that owing to a coal mining company dismissing the ex-strikers, the Federation of the Underground Workers proposes to order the miners again to strike. Meanwhile the strike continues in a number of mining centres.

WORK IN MARSEILLES DOCKS TO BE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. May 24.

Marseilles.—The work in the docks will be resumed on Tuesday.

LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.

NOT COMFORTABLE BED-FELLOWS.

LORD HALDANE'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

Addressing a Labour meeting at Stepney, Lord Haldane said that the Labour Party was splendidly enthusiastic, but still too young to have full consciousness of the enormous problems of carrying on Government particularly in foreign policy. He thought that Labour and Liberalism were not likely to make comfortable bed-fellows for a long time to come.

SHAH TOUR.

RECEPTION AT BAGDAD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
BAGDAD, May 23.
Recd. 3-30 p.m. May 24.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia arrived here last night. His Majesty left this morning by a motor-car for pilgrimage to Karbala and Najaf. He will return to Bagdad on Tuesday.

Bagdad, May 23.—The Shah has expressed great appreciation of the arrangements and the cordiality of his reception. His Majesty landed at Basra on Thursday evening, the town being gay with bunting and presenting a magnificent sight from the Shatt-el-Arab. The Shah was welcomed by Sir A. T. Wilson and General Nepean, and various presentations were made of Basra notables and British officers. After attending the dinner in his honour at the Makina Club, His Majesty left by special train for Bagdad where he was met at the railway station by Sir Aylmer Haldane and Sir A. T. Wilson. His Majesty drove through the decorated streets full of interested crowds to the residence prepared for him. His Majesty subsequently received a deputation of Bagdad notables. At night there was a display of fireworks.

RECENT SPECULATION IN MILLS.

COMPARED TO SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

Addressing the Fine Cotton Spinners Association in Manchester Sir, A. H. Dixon compared the recent speculation in the mills to the South Sea Bubble and declared that the day of reckoning must come in a similiar way. Many large companies of the highest standing had been forced to obey the wishes of their shareholders and sell their concerns against their better judgment. He mentioned that the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association had been approached to sell.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

PRINCE OF WALES—"OUR MODERN KNIGHT OF CHIVALRY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 24.

A thousand children took part in the Empire Day celebration at Guildhall. A girl proposed that messages should be sent to the King and the Prince of Wales. The latter was described as "Our Modern Knight of Chivalry."

AEROPLANE AND COMMERCE.

NEED FOR ENCOURAGEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 24.

Regarding the announcement that Government have selected the Dum Dum site for a permanent aerodrome for Calcutta, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have urged the Government of India to get the ground into working order immediately. The Committee also understand that Government have under consideration the provision of aerodromes at main centres on Calcutta to Bombay, Delhi to Karachi, Karachi to Bombay and Calcutta to Rangoon air routes.

The Committee have submitted to the Air Board that the application of aeroplane for the purposes of commerce is becoming of value in many parts of the world and to bring about the result great assistance or at least practical encouragement is being given by various Governments concerned. The Committee, therefore, urge that the Government of India should similarly assist civil aviation in this country by provision of properly prepared landing grounds and by reducing as much as possible the cost to private enterprise of organisation of experimental and demonstration services.

In the opinion of the Committee another direction in which enterprise will be materially helped is that import duties should be remitted altogether for the present on aeroplanes and accessories. Aeroplanes flying into India are not at present subject to import duty and there is no sufficient reason why aeroplanes imported in the usual way should not be exempted also.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Continued from page 5.)

the cession of non-Turkish land according to the principle of self-determination. In what does this general forecast differ from the settlement indicated in the Prime Minister's reply to Mr. Mahomed Ali the other day? Surely, in nothing, unless it be in the proposed cession of Thrace and Smyrna to Greece, a decision regarding the justice of which the Census must be the final arbiter. 'The Turk', said Mr. Lloyd George, 'will exercise temporal power in Turkish lands. We do not propose to deprive him of Turkish lands. Neither do we propose he should retain power over lands which are not Turkish. Why? Because that is the principle we are applying to the Christian communities of Europe. The same principles must be applied to the Turk.' That is the beginning and end of the matter. Where, then, is the broken pledge? You argue that the Allied Powers are not dealing with a new situation, that if Turkey was to be partitioned the situation should have been made clear at the beginning of the war and that there would then have been no question of a broken pledge. My point is that the position was made clear at the start. There was never any illusion about special terms for the Turk. President Wilson, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George in their public speeches foreshadowed the ruin of the Ottoman Empire, in no uncertain terms. President Wilson included in his statement of war aims (January 1, 1917), 'the liberation of the populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turk.'

Turkey's Suicide.

"Mr. Asquith in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet (November 9th, 1914) declared before all the world that the Turkish Empire in entering the war had committed suicide. Mr. Balfour hoped that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe would contribute to the cause of peace like the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France. Mr. Lloyd George in an earlier indictment called the Turk to a final account for his long record of infamy. Why, one may well ask, were not your protests heard then? Where is the ground for your charge that we deceived the Indian Mahomedans in concealing from them our intention to partition Turkey? As to the 'pledge' of January 5, 1918. I would refer you to the whole text of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, not to a phrase stripped of its context to give it the appearance of deceit and to insinuate that we tricked the Indian Moslems into fighting our battles in Palestine and Mesopotamia by false promises of immunity for the Turk. The promoters of the Khilafat movement must know quite well that there was never any such idea abroad. There was no talk of sparing Turkey. As for the custody of the holy Moslem places, I put the question to you again. Did any Mahomedan in India imagine at the time that we should throw over our ally the Sherif, and his son Feisul, who fought on our flank in Palestine for the deliverance of the Hedjaz? And how would the Indian Moslem sepoy who contributed in such force and with such gallantry to the issue respect us, if he were told that we had turned our backs on our Arab allies and broken our pledge with them after they had helped us to break the back of the Turk?

A Pledge We Cannot Break.

"For it is on pledge that you are asking us to break, and a pledge which you know cannot be broken; while by your imputation of a breach of faith in another pledge you are making impossible the smooth transference of Government from my countrymen to your own, which might be accomplished without the loss of a single life, without the shedding of a single drop of blood. Your counsels of forbearance under an imagined betrayal can only inflame the ignorant to violence, and may lead to outbreaks and repressions perpetuating the racial bitterness which it is your business as a leader and servant of the people to allay.

"You believe, I know, that your steps are in 'the relentless pursuit of truth', but I cannot dissociate myself from others of my countrymen who with full faith in your honesty of purpose feel that you have been led into a false track as a short cut to the Promised Land. There is hope though, that you may yet distinguish the true and the false in this quest, and that you will then, as you admire courage equally with truth, show the highest form of courage to which man can attain, and publicly deny the convenient image that has promised you, falsely as I believe, an easier and speedier access to your goal."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Health Officer has submitted a note to the Delhi Municipality on the plague situation in the city. The note shows that there have been altogether 21 case with 18 deaths. After detailing the measures adopted in checking the spread of epidemic, the note urges upon the Municipality to take on hand the sanitary improvement of congested areas in the city which are now tremendously infected with rats on account of grain godowns.

* * * * *

The death is reported of Rupshanker Morarji Dholakia, District Judge, Mehsana, at his residence, on May 23, after a short period of illness. The deceased was popular and a poet and a scholar. The bazar was closed on Monday in memory of the deceased.

(Continued from column 6.)

passed, as a matter of urgency granting to such Company a period of two years in which to dispose of such property as is provided in the case of Companies acquiring ownership since the 1st May, 1919.

That in view of the fact that the conviction is held by the inhabitants of the Transvaal that there has been a marked increase in the number of Indians in this Province Government take steps to investigate the right of Indians and Asiatics presently residing in the Transvaal to be so resident and deport such as may be found to be in illegal residence.

AGAINST ASIATICS.

OUTCRY IN TRANSVAAL.

TESTIMONY TO INDIANS' USEFULNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. C. F. Andrews has received through the East Africa Protectorate Government, an acknowledgment from the Colonial Office, London, of three documents sent to the Secretary of State relating to the charges of moral depravity and vice brought against Indians in the Protectorate by the Economic Commission Report. The first document enclosed was a statement by Dr. Albert Cook, O.B.E., of Karepala declaring his deliberate opinion, after twenty years' charge of the large hospital in Uganda, that there was less venereal disease among Indian residents in Karepala than in any other section of the community. The second document was signed on behalf of the Uganda Parliament by Sir Apolokagura and the Chief Justice stating that they found the Indians a moral people and desired them to remain in their country. The third was from an Association of the sons of the Ruling Chiefs of Uganda expressing the wish that more Indians would come to settle in Uganda because they were able to get on well with Indians.

The Indians' Usefulness.

The position taken in these documents has been recently corroborated by the Uganda Government Report which states, "The country of Uganda owes much to the Indian trader and we consider that a broad policy of toleration should be adopted towards him. He has shown energy and enterprise and has assisted in the opening up of more remote districts. He is also of value as an agriculturist and his activities in this direction might well be encouraged."

As the territories of East Africa and Uganda are contiguous and the Indian population is the same in both provinces this evidence is important.

South African League's petition.

During the enquiry of Sir John Lange's Commission dealing with the Indian question a petition has been circulated by the South African's League in the Transvaal. The South African's League has for its sole object the exclusion of all Indians from the Transvaal and ultimately from South Africa generally. The position reads as follows:—That the growing numbers and influence of the Asiatic Community in the Transvaal constitute a serious menace to the social and economic well-being of the white inhabitants of this Province.

That the avowed and publicly expressed contempt for and continued and persistent evasion and disregard of the Laws of this Provinces by Asiatics cast a serious reflections upon the Administration and tend to instil into the minds of the large native population a lack of respect for the laws and institutions of this country.

That the policy of other Dominions of the British Empire is one of rigorous exclusion.

That every attempt on the part of the Transvaal Government and of the Union Government to deal with this question has resulted in a surrender of the rights of the White Commuphity without in any way bringing finality to the problem.

That in many instances the so-called acquisition of rights by Asiatics in the Transvaal has originated from their infringement of the laws which infringement has been condoned by the Government by reason of its failure to enforce such laws. In consequence Parliament has been compelled to pass legislation legalising illegalities. An outstanding example of this is Act 37 of 1919, whereby Parliament legalised the occupation of premises by Asiatics which prior to that date was illegal.

That the apathy which has prevailed hitherto on the part of the Government in enforcing the laws of the Transvaal discriminating between Whites and Asiatics in regard to occupation of residential sites in Towns is regarded as a potent cause of the dissatisfaction that to-day exists among the White inhabitants of the Transvaal.

"Segregation the only Remedy."

That your petitioners regard a strictly enforced system of segregation as the only remedy for a situation which is increasing in danger and menace.

That your petitioners are convinced of the failure of central administration and urge upon Government to decentralise such administration by entrusting to Municipalities the duty of enforcing the laws which are already in existence in this Province:

That in the opinion of your petitioners the licensing laws of the Cape Province, where under the granting, withholding or renewal of trading licences in the sole prerogative of Municipalities and other local bodies, should be enacted for this Province.

That your petitioners regard the possibility of granting to Asiatics legal title to trading sites within the Townships of the Transvaal with grave apprehension believing, as they do, that the granting of such title would constitute an outstanding surrender to the Indian Community and perpetuate the menace which their presence in the midst of the White Community creates.

White Traders' Failure.

That in the opinion of your petitioners the rapid growth of Indian Trading throughout the Transvaal consequent upon the economic impossibility of successful competition by white traders has made it imperative that legislation be immediately passed in the direction of making a trading licence terminable on the death or insolvency of the holder thereof, making it inalienable and restricting its possession to the premises in respect of which it is granted.

That in view of the decision in the case of Krugersdorp Municipality v. Dadoo and Gardee, that Indian traders and their employees who fall within the terms of section I Act 37 1919 was cancelled, legislation by

(Continued in column 5).

FINANCE RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

NON-OFFICIAL EVIDENCE.

SHOULD INCOME-TAX BE PROVINCIALISED?

The following is the Transcript of the evidence given before the Financial Relations Committee by the six non-official members, the Hon. Messrs. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, R. P. Paranjpye, Harilal Desai, P. C. Sethna, R. H. Brooke and C. V. Mehta—selected by the Government of Bombay.

Lord Meston: That is, you would advise the Government of India to change its Customs policy and to fill its own deficit by its own taxation.

Mr. Purshotamdas: It would bring in a good deal of protection to the indigenous industries and would do away with any heart-burning between the various provinces.

Lord Meston: Now suppose the results of a protective tariff do not mean any large increase in the Customs duties, or suppose in the last resort that the Imperial Government hesitated or postponed the introduction of a high tariff.

Mr. Purshotamdas: In that case and I am speaking only for myself, the best thing to take is *pro rata* the surplus in the hands of each province as arrived at in those figures which I just saw.

Lord Meston: That would be the normal surplus of each province.

Mr. Purshotamdas: Yes.

Lord Meston: And base your contributions in the ratio of this surplus?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Yes. As I have said at the start we would like Income-Tax to be kept provincial and the surplus left over after that should be divided *pro rata* to make up the deficiency.

Lord Meston: If the Income-Tax were made a provincial source of revenue, do you think that the assessment by net surplus would be a fair arrangement?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I would like to know how it could be anything else. Income-Tax is a direct taxation, and I have not yet heard as to how it could affect unfairly the various provinces.

Lord Meston: I do not want to press you too far, but suppose again that the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in favour of imperialising the Income-Tax were finally accepted by Parliament, to what extent would the advice which you have just been good enough to give us have to be modified?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Under the special circumstances of Bombay it should have a separate treatment.

Lord Meston: How would you define that separate treatment?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Leave us the Income-Tax in view of the special circumstances.

Lord Meston: Suppose that also fails.

Mr. Purshotamdas: If that fails all that I can say is that you would be giving us a start without providing us with funds.

Lord Meston: In these circumstances suppose you would be unwilling to make any contribution?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I think I can say that we do not want to avoid any contribution that the Central Government can justifiably claim from Bombay, but what we say is—let our contribution be fixed at such a figure that we may not be handicapped in the control that you are now going to give us.

Lord Meston: We are working on the assumption that the contribution are only provisional and a temporary necessity.

Mr. Purshotamdas: These things have rather a knack to stick on afterwards once they get into being: there may be reasons for it we don't know: there may be a war on the frontier, and I should say that these things once they get in for one purpose or another have a knack to stick on. I am very reluctant to give way on the score of principles.

Lord Meston: To your mind, it all depends on whether or not Income-Tax is provincialised?

Mr. Pushotamdas: Yes.

Lord Meston: If the local Government's minimum demand, that is for half the Income-Tax, were conceded to, would you still be willing to make a proportionate contribution?

"KNACK TO STICK ON."

Mr. Purshotamdas: I think the fairest basis would be in proportion to the surplus. I think that would perhaps be the only other course to adopt.

Lord Meston: As you may have heard during the course of our wanderings, we have had from other provinces a variety of alternative suggestions. Each province naturally looks at its own situation and not unnaturally presses for a ratio of contribution which best suits its own requirements. Among those suggestions have been, *first*, an assessment on the basis of gross provincial revenue, and second, an assessment on population. What is your view about an assessment *per capita* on population?

Mr. Purshotamdas: In a place like Bombay I do not think it would suit quite fairly. I have not gone into the figures, but Bombay is a place where besides the number of people concerned you have also to take into consideration the spirit of enterprise, activity and, if necessary, even the geographical position of Bombay. From that point of view I am afraid I cannot answer your question without some notice.

Lord Meston: If we were hunting for a perfectly ideal contribution—the duty would certainly have to be undertaken if the contribution had any prospect of being permanent—would you accept the view that the ideal would be to ask from the different provinces contributions in proportion to the aggregate wealth of their residents the taxable capacity of their residence?

Mr. Purshotamdas: The taxable capacity of the people would be ascertained from the Income-Tax?

Lord Meston: I am coming to that, but would you accept that as a fair abstract proposition?

Mr. Purshotamdas: The taxable capacity, of the residents and each one to pay in proportion to that?

Lord Meston: I will put it somewhat differently if I may. Let us assume, taking the broadest possible grounds, that the Provincial Government is entrusted with the duty of the whole interior administration and that the Central Government, again speaking very broadly, is restricted, first, to the general supervision of the work of the Local Government, and, secondly, to the defence an exterior relations of India. Then let us suppose that for those two purposes the remunerative services administered by the Central Government do not provide sufficient revenue and consequently they have to invite contributions from the constituent provinces. Would you accept it as a fair abstract view that those contributions ought equitably to be based on the relative wealth of the province?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Yes.

Lord Meston: Now, if we were endeavouring to carry that proposition a stage further, could you help us to some test, some clear and fairly simple test of the average wealth, the relative average wealth, of the different provinces in India?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I suppose the revenue of the provinces.

WANTED A GENERAL FORMULA.

Lord Meston: To come down from these sorts of difficulties about revenues. We were told, for example, that the land revenue in Bengal is not the true index of its wealth. We were told on the other hand, that the Income-tax is an index of the wealth of a small and somewhat exceptional class, and so. What we want to get it is some sort of general formula by which we could test or describe the relative wealth?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I am afraid I cannot find any way.

Lord Meston: To comedown from these realms of theory to actual practice, we are in the present moment in this position that the Government of India will under the new arrangement be handing over to each province certain sources of revenue and withdrawing certain others, but in every case the net result will be some benefit to the province, and a very considerable benefit to certain provinces. The provinces which would benefit most are Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, while Bombay and Bengal benefit comparatively little.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I am afraid Bombay does not benefit at all

Lord Meston: On the figures it benefits to the extent of about 30 lakhs a year. Now, it has been put to us, so to speak, as a rough and ready business proposition that in order to meet what we believe, and are told to believe, to be a transient necessity for contributions a part of these additional spending powers should for the moment be witheld. I don't say in what proportion, or whether they should be withheld in an all round equal ratio. But it is suggested that it would be a fair request on the part of the Government of India to ask Local Government not to spend the whole of these additional resources until the Government of India itself has reached equilibrium. As a business man how would you view that proposition?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Any restriction on the spending of the balances in the hands of the Provincial Government would, I am afraid, be looked upon as postponing the work that has long been in abeyance during the last five years owing to the war.

Lord Meston: I am not suggesting that the balances should be confiscated. All I am suggesting is, in as much as the mere accident of the redistribution of the sources of revenue owing to the Reform Scheme has placed each provinces in possession of a certain amount of greater spending power than it has now. This spending power should not at the outset be fully utilised in order that the Government of India may not be under the compulsion of raising fresh taxation for its own needs.

Mr. Purshotamdas: But how long would that restriction last?

Lord Meston: Only until the contribution can be abolished.

NOT AN UNREASONABLE PROPOSITION.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I do not see any objection to that. I do not think it is an unreasonable proposition.

Lord Meston: It is not quite cognate to what we have been talking about, but it is a matter which has given us considerable reason for thought, that the cost of the administration in Bombay is considerably higher in most departments than in the neighbouring provinces, with the almost sole exception of Burma, where conditions are wholly unusual. We have been working throughout on a table which shows that taking all the ordinary business of administration, the land revenue, the Courts, the Police, Medical, and so on, Bombay spends Rs. 5.6 per head of its population, whereas Madras next door spends only Rs. 2.5 and Bengal Rs. 1.7. Can you throw any light upon these figures or on the recognised facts which these figures represent?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I do not quite know.

Lord Meston: Let me give you an example to simplify matters. The cost of your Police is 680 per head of population, i.e., about 11 annas per head, whereas in Madras it is .335 and in Bengal it is .312 or in each case a little less than one-half of your figure. Can you tell us why your Police costs per head of population twice as much as in either Bengal or Madras?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I suppose that also may have to do with our being an industrial and commercial centre.

Lord Meston: Could you tell us from your experience whether the pay of the Police here is better than in Bengal?

Mr. Purshotamdas: No, it is not quite as high as in other provinces.

Lord Meston: Have you a larger force?

Mr. Purshotamdas: No. I know we want more police in certain parts; just within 20 miles of Bombay the police force is very very weak indeed.

Lord Meston: You cannot throw much light on that point.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I am afraid not.

Lord Meston: Take Education. Your expenditure per head is .664, in Madras .309 and in Bengal .199, i.e., you spend than three times asmuch as Bengal and more than wice asmuch as Madras.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I hope Principal Paranjpye will be able to do justice to this point.

Lord Meston: Then again under the heads "Medical' and 'Sanitation' your expenditure is twice as high per head of population as in Madras, and very much higher than in Bengal.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I am afraid I cannot say. As a matter of fact I have never seen the comparative figures.

Lord Meston: But you are familiar with the conditions in Madras and Bengal. Can you say that the comforts provided by Government for the people are more generous here than in those two provinces.

Mr. Purshotamdas: I have not heard of any particular treatment.

Lord Meston: How about your hospitals?

Mr. Purshotamdas: In Bombay city they may be better equipped, but in the mofussil districts they are not so.

HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING.

Lord Meston: Is the standard of living of the rural population higher here than in Madras or Bengal?

Mr. Purshotamdas: There is a tendency to improve generally: the standard is going up in rural areas.

Lord Meston: In what way does the improvement show itself in the matter of living?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Better Clothing. As soon as a man can afford he goes in for better clothing, better food, etc.

Lord Meston: What clothing, the clothing which pay customs and excise duty?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Certainly.

Lord Meston: Is there any staple food which he uses abundantly as he rises?

Mr. Purshotamdas: Tea. It has become the fashion.

Lord Meston: Would that be in some way a test of relative prosperity?

Mr. Purshotamdas: I should think so. The spread of tea in the mofussil districts of the Bombay Presidency has been very startling.

Lord Meston: What about *ghee*? Is that largely used in the dietary in Bombay?

Mr. Purshotamdas: The price of ghee has risen considerably and substitutes are being used now. *Ghee* was in use before. Oil is now largely used. *Ghee* would not be a useful test.

Lord Meston: Is there any other topic in this line of enquiry which you would like to develop?

Mr. Purshotamdas: None, except what I have already said. I would like to emphasise that if a start is given it should not be given with a handicap to us.

Lord Meston: Before my colleagues put any questions, would you, Mr. Sethna, like to add anything to what Mr. Purshotamdas has said?

Mr. Sethna: Nothing except with reference to the last question regarding the cost of living. I happen to know Bengal to some extent, and I can say from my own experience that the cost of living is higher than that it is there. The rates of wages also are higher here than there.

I am connected with people in Calcutta whose expenditure I know in regard to salaries of domestic servants, and that certainly shows that we pay more in Bombay. Mr. Purshotamdas referred to clothing. That also is a fact. Whilst the ordinary man in Bengal is content with a *dhoti* and a woman with a four or five yards *sari*, the same class of man in the Bombay Presidency wears a dhoti and uses something else for his head dress etc. The sari used by women in this Presidency certainly costs more, and in addition to the sari there is no woman in the Bombay Presidency who does not cover her breasts, which means more clothing. That is in regard to the cost of living. I think it may be shown in many directions that the cost of living is certainly higher in Bombay. If you compare between the cities of Calcutta and Bombay, just one item which strikes me at the moment is what you pay for hackney carriages. We pay here certainly 60 to 100 per cent. more than what the tariff rates are in Calcutta. I have also experience of Madras to some extent, and I will go to the length of saying that the cost of living in Madras is even lower than in Bengal. There is just another point. In answer to your Lordship's question about police expenditure, I think I heard Mr. Purshotamdas say that the policeman here is not paid as much as the police in Bengal. My recollection is that the ordinary policeman gets more here than there because the cost of living here is higher.

Lord Meston: These instances which you have just given us are very interesting ones. Would you say that the reason for the difference between this province and the adjoining provinces is in the traditional habits of the people or is it due to higher spending power entirely?

Mr. Sethna: I could not tell you about the former, but I know that the spending power here is perhaps higher because they earn more. But as regards traditional habits I understand that the greater part of the poorer classes in Bengal are just content with rice which perhaps costs less than what the staple food is on this side.

Lord Meston: Is it not a fact that when rice first poured into Bombay, there was some difficulty in persuading people to use it?

Mr. Sethna: I could not tell you, Sir.

Mr. Roberts: I do not want to strike in the middle of this, but merely to prevent a return to this matter, does that mean that the cost of living being higher in Bombay, next in Bengal, and last in Madras, that is because of the superior wealth of Bombay? You think Bombay is richest and therefore it has got a greater purchasing power. Is that the inference? Is Bombay wealthiest?

Mr. Sethna: Whether Bombay is wealthiest or not, the people are accustomed to this and they want it.

Mr. Roberts. They are more able to buy the things they want; they are able to buy more cloth than they do elsewhere?

Mr. Sethna: Their wages are based, I take it, on their requirements. If they are accustomed to this, I suppose an employer must give living wages to his employees, and the living wages here are higher than in Bengal or Madras.

Mr. Roberts:—So far as one can see Bombay is the wealthiest of the three provinces.

Mr. Sethna:—Perhaps.

Lord Meston:—Mr. Brooke, is there anything that you would like to add to this?

Mr. Brooke:—I think Mr. Purshotamdas expressed my views fairly accurately. It seems to me that unless half of the income-tax is left for Bombay, the activities of the Bombay Presidency must be seriously hampered. And if we want to go ahead here in our industrial development, and are to develop our provincial industries, it can only be done by Government help in the shape of grants for research work, improvements in communications and the training of technical experts, etc. This applies equally to the agricultural districts. If we are to get the best out of the land we must have scientific farming and improvement in communications. A lot of this expenditure is no doubt capital expenditure, but returns from such expenditure are very slow, and revenue will not be able to meet interest payments until the works themselves are self-productive. I do not see, if Bombay is not given half the income-tax, how is she to go ahead?

Lord Meston:—Mr. Desai?

THE CORPORATION KAT.

Mr. Desai:—The point to consider is whether without keeping the divided heads with reference to income-tax, an arrangement could be devised whereby the division could be on some principle. In my note I have suggested that if the super-tax on companies were kept for the Indian Government and the other tax-income-tax and super-tax on individuals were kept for the provincial Governments, it would be a division on principle rather than on anything else. My suggestion is that if the corporation tax, the new tax on companies, were retained by the Indian Government and the rest of the income-tax were left to the Provincial Governments, then the result would be this. There is a deficit of six crores, as it is said and out of 8 crores 35 lakhs, 2 crores 20 lakhs are expected from the one-anna flat rate from corporations. Consequently 6 crores 3 lakhs would go to the provinces. At that rate there would be about 12 crores 23 lakhs to be provided for, and in the last column of the table that have worked out, I have put the calculation in that way. I have assumed that the provinces should have a surplus of about 116th of their revenue for all other legitimate purposes. Otherwise they would not have a good start So if you leave them an excess of 1/6th of their revenue, then in Madras there may be a surplus of about 2 crores 5 lakhs in Bombay 43 lakhs, in the United Provinces 1 crore 75 lakhs, and the Punjab 95 lakhs, and the rest of the Provinces will have nothing. So the total will be 5 crores 18 lakhs.

I further suggest that the remaining 6 crores should not be taken by contribution, but the Government of India having flexible heads of revenue, might raise it by raising the scale for revenue purposes. My view is that hitherto in the provinces, at least so far as Bombay is concerned, Education, Sanitation, local improvements and development of local industries have been starved, and under the Reforms Scheme when it begins in 1921, the Ministers will be faced with the tackling of these questions; and if they have no surplus revenue to deal with, which I take it to be a fair share of 1/6th of the revenue, then they would either have to face further taxation or cut down the existing expenditure, and the normal expansion of revenue is not likely to be more than the normal expansion of expenditure. Consequently looking to the indirect contribution which this Presidency gives to the Government of India, I should think that if income-tax excluding the corporation tax were left to the province, and if Bombay were saved from any contribution, then perhaps it would be a good start; and being a province, where the standard of living of the people is rather relatively higher, it is necessary that this province should have a good start.

The objection which may be urged with reference to keeping income-tax half and half, would not exist in this case, firstly because then there would be a complete division on principle, and secondly because the corporation tax on companies could be worked by the Indian Government Presidency, Ahmedabad, Karachi, Bombay and one or two other places, might have an imperial establishment if they want their own agency to collect the tax, so that this thing could be separately worked. It would on principle be sound, and there would be no objection of divided heads.

Lord Meston: Why do you assign a corporation tax to the Imperial rather than to the Local Government?

Mr. Desai.—For this reason that, the Imperial Government should have a share in the industrial development. When some principle is to be found out how the division is to take place, rather than have it as a divided head, it would be a fairly clean out, and it would be fairly 1/4th of the income-tax revenue.

Lord Meston: How would you operate the corporation tax? What would be the method of assessment?

Mr. Desai: The method of assessment has been announced to be above the income of 50,000, one anna flat rate.

Lord Meston: You are taking the existing super-tax?

Mr. Desai: Yes, the existing super-tax.

Lord Meston: As it has been announced by the Finance Member?

Mr. Desai: Yes I take it that way.

They expect an extra revenue of 2 crores 20 lakhs. At present the figure is 8 crores 33 lakhs, and consequently it is fairly 1/4th. On that basis there will be about 6 crores and 23 lakhs left to the provinces, and I should think that it would be much better to leave the provinces, when we begin to give a trial to the Reforms Scheme, as fair a start as possible.

Lord Meston: I think we appreciate your point.

Lord Meston:—Then the contributions from your point of view, in so far as they are not met from extra taxation, would simply be taken by confiscation of the amount by which the surplus of each province exceeds the 1/6th of its current revenue?

Mr. Desai:—Yes.

Mr. Paranjpye:—As regards Rao Saheb Desai's point of view about the corporation tax, I would only point out in favour of the proposal this further point. It is said that a large number of companies have their shareholders from among other provinces, and therefore it is rather unfair that the Bombay Government should take up all the income-tax from the companies, the shareholders of which are from other provinces; and therefore that would meet such an argument also.

ANOTHER POINT.

There is another point, about the expense of administration in this Presidency. I would point out that the density of population here is smaller than that in Madras or Bengal and consequently the cost of administration is naturally likely to be higher. In some divisions the density of population is very much lower, indeed, in the Central division, for instance, I suppose it is about 1/3rd or 1/4th that of Bengal; in Gujarat it is about 1/2 of Bengal and 2/3rds of Madras.

Lord Meston:—I make it out about 4 acres per head in Bombay, 2.2 in Madras, 1.1 in Bengal. Is that about right?

Mr. Paranjpye:—I do not know the figure. Anyhow, the lower density of population is one of the reasons why the administration is more expensive in Bombay.

Lord Meston:—Do you think that argument would help us in explaining the expenditure on education?

Mr. Paranjpye:—Not quite on education, except as regards inspection and I think the whole of Bombay education system is more expensive. It would help us in the matter of police, roads and buildings and things of that sort.

Lord Meston:—But the striking figures which you are especially invited to consider are figures of education.

Mr. Paranjpye:—I think, on the whole primary and secondary education is more efficient. It does require expansion of course.

Lord Meston:—That is true everywhere. Take your ordinary village school in Bombay. Is it better housed than in Madras or in Bengal?

Mr. Paranjpye:—I have an idea that is.

Lord Meston:—You cannot speak from personal experience?

Mr. Paranjpye:—No. And moreover, the distance being larger, the superior staff has got to be larger.

Lord Meston:—Perhaps you know—whether the qualifications of teachers are, on the whole, higher than in the adjoining provinces?

Mr. Paranjpye:—I do not think so.

Lord Meston:—Is there any other point in the argument that you would like to expand?

Mr. Paranjpye:—You were speaking about the test of taxable capacity. I do not know how that is to be gauged. The standard living in Madras and Bengal is so distinctly lower among the poor classes, and I do not think our standard of living should go down. I would rather like it to go up.

Lord Meston:—You do not want to reduce the tax per head of population? Have you ever had occasion to examine this question as a matter of general economics?

Mr. Paranjpye:—No.

EXCISE.

There is one other point I want to touch. That is about excise. In the new regime public opinion would be very strongly in favour of having a very strong programme of temperance reform. Bombay derives a great deal of its income from excise, somewhere near 4 crores. That item of expenditure is certainly—not going to increase, and people would like that it should go down. Consequently that is not a source of income on which we can count for any increase in revenue, and that source of income is more important than land revenue in this Presidency. So that point has got to be taken into consideration.

Lord Meston:—Yes. You expect an immediate and repid decline in the revenue from excise?

Mr. Paranjpye:—I do not expect an immediate and rapid decline, but I would not expect an increase. Even normal increase in excise I don't believe would come for some time, and a scheme for local opinion might possibly have to be put into force in a very short time.

Lord Meston:—These are all considerations which to your mind would fortify the claim for retaining the income-tax as a provincial head of revenue?

Mr. Paranjpye:—Yes.

Lord Meston:—Is there any other point?

Mr. Paranjpye:—No.

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—I would like to point out Sir, that the revenue of Bombay has been expanding at the rate of about 40 lakhs taking into account half the income-tax, and if the whole of the income-tax is to be taken away, then we fail to see any other source from which the taxation in Bombay could be raised. Certainly with this arrangement, the General Stamps and Income-tax being not imperialised, Bombay gets no share for its industrial activity. I cannot imagine, Sir that that is an altogether equitable arrangement for Bombay; and, although I realise that there are difficulties with regard to making income-tax a provincial head, perhaps the analogy of companies which have their registered offices elsewhere, but their activities here, might be followed. I am referring to instances where factories and companies work in Bombay and other parts of India, with their registered offices elsewhere in England and the income-tax taken there. Well, although we have instances here where Bombay firms have launched out and established industries in Behar and Orissa, for instance, or in the Central Provinces, still the whole of the finance is found here. The commercial operations take place here, the sales and purchases and so on. There is, therefore, every justification for Bombay to ask for a share of the income-tax on these companies.

Lord Meston:—Is the analogy to which you refer complete in the case of companies conducting operations in India, but with Head Offices domiciled in England. Is there no taxation in England?

C. V. Mehta:—The principal tax is levied in England.

Lord Meston:—Yes, I recognise that. Is not there a taxation in India upon the profits accruing in India?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—I believe there is, to some extent.

Lord Meston:—So, the analogy is not quite complete.

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—No. On the other hand there are firms operating in Bombay and yet pay their income-tax in Calcutta, so that it would be very difficult to arrive at an absolutely definite line of demarcation. Because of that, we suggest that half of the income-tax be provincialised.

Lord Meston:—That is how you would remove the difficulty of determining the theoretically fair incidence for the time being?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—Yes.

Lord Meston:—As a sort of example I have in mind, is the case of a narrow gauge railway operating entirely in the Central Provinces or the Punjab, and yet liable to be taxed upon its whole profits in Bombay. Do you see any injustice in that as between the provinces?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—Bombay provides both the capital and the brains. Surely that ought to be compensated to a certain extent.

Lord Meston:—To some extent, yes.

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—Therefore I submit that you cannot possibly arrive at an absolutely fair demarcation.

Lord Meston:—Would the device of handing over half the profits of their taxation to the Imperial Government be any solace to the Central Provinces or the Punjab respectively?

C. V. Mehta:—It would not be a solace, but it would be considered equitable in Bombay, as otherwise it is deprived altogether of its share for its industrial work.

There is one more point. You were referring to the balances which are in the hands of the provincial Governments for the past few years. No doubt the balances in Bombay were fairly large, but I should like to refer to the statement of expenditure which had to be absolutely cut down during the war period when these surpluses were accumulated and placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

Lord Meston:—Which surpluses were placed at the disposal of the Government of India?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—The provincial balances. Last year, the balance was about 4 crores. We were not allowed to spend anything of the amount. It is still to your credit.

You will notice in the statement that as regards Education, for instance, Medical expenditure, Sanitation and Civil Works, the expenditure had to be cut down to a very large extent, so much so, Sir, that there is a very large rise in the budget of 1919-20 and 1920-21. We cannot possibly hope to reduce the pace of that expenditure. We have got to meet that and while the balances that have been accumulated in the past will be of great help, they will soon be swallowed. We shall, therefore, have have to look out for other sources of revenue, and we fail to see them

Lord Meston:—You fail to see any measure of elasticity in the revenue levied under control

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—Yes.

I should like to emphasise, Sir What Mr. Brooke said about the expenditure that is starting us with regard to industrial expansion, technical education, and also physical training.

Lord Meston:—Is any estimate of the cost of these requirements being made?

Mr. C. V. Mehta:—No, not particularly of the technical colleges, but there was some estimate made, a very rough estimate, for physical training college. Our situation is now such that even a small amount like the recurring charge of Rs. 60,000 a year was cut down by Government. They said they would not allow it fr the starting of a physical training college for the training of teachers.

Mr. Sethna:—Might I say a word about the unfairness to the Central Provinces in the case of a railway which has its Head Office in Bombay? What I want to make out is that if the Central Provinces loses in that direction, it is compensated by the fact of many of its merchants having businesses here and deriving the bulk of their profits not in the Central Province but in the Bombay Presidency. I have in mind the names of such eminent firms as Raja Govildas of Jubbulpore, Sir Kasturchand Daga of Nagpur, Surupchand Hukumchand of Indore, and many others of that kind. Similarly, Sir, if Bombay is getting an advantage in the manner indicated by your Lordship, Bombay loses very considerably by the fact of many concerns having their head offices not in Bombay but in Calcutta. I understand, Sir, that most of the Exchange Banks pay their income-tax on their entire Indian business in Calcutta, which is a great loss to Bombay. I am not quite sure, but I surmise, that a large firm like Ralli Brothers has its Head Office also in Calcutta and not in Bombay. If so, and if they are paying their income-tax on the whole of their Indian business in Calcutta, it is a great loss to the revenue we derive from income-tax in Bombay. Perhaps Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Shaw Wallace & Co., also have their head offices in Calcutta Similarly Turner Morrison & Co., I am not quite sure of Messrs. Graham & Co., I understand they divide. Therefore, if at all Bombay profits to some extent, I think it also loses in the directions I have indicated.

Lord Meston.—The net result seems to

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be that the poor provinces in the Hinterland get nothing.

PENALYSING BOMBAY.

Mr. Sethna.—If they get it, it will be an impetus to them to put more money in industrial concerns and follow our example. Otherwise, it would be like penalising a go-ahead province like Bombay.

Then, Sir, did I understand you to say in a question which you put to Mr. Paranjpye that this arrangement is for one year?

Lord Meston:—Oh no, please do not misunderstand me. I said the estimate of the Government of India was that 6 crores would be required in 1921-22, and the contribution will thereafter, so far as possible, be steadily diminished. We have no information as to the pace of reduction or the stages.

Mr. Sethna: Considering that Bombay pays nearly 24 per cent. of the total Indian revenue, would the Government of India give an undertaking that should the deficit be larger than 6 crores for reasons if military expenditure or aught else, we shall not be taxed beyond what is proposed under the arrangement?

Lord Meston:—I am afraid I cannot answer that question, but your statement that Bombay pays 24 per cent. of Imperial revenue is of great interest. Perhaps we may have an opportunity of developing that later.

INCOME-TAX.

Capt. Young:—On the point of incometax is it not a natural deduction from the many instances that you quote, that th place of collection of income-tax is really no guide to the place to which the income assessed is earned?

Mr. Sethna:—All I want to make out is that if Bombay derives any gain, there is also a loss, but that the bulk of the income derived under the heading of income-tax in the Bombay Presidency belongs to Bombay.

Capt. Young:—You quote a number instances in which the tax is not earned in the area of assessment. From this I suggest that it is not an unnatural deduction that the place of collection is not really and guide to the area to which the assessed income should be attributed.

Mr. Sethna:—Not altogether. There would not be many concerns like these. The percentage of such income-tax paid in Bombay on incomes derived outside the Bombay Presidency would to my mind be comparatively negligible, particularly taking into account the loss to Bombay by the income-tax paid in other provinces on incomes derived in Bombay.

Capt. Young:—Have you made any calculation of the amounts that should be deducted in respect of incomes not earned in Bombay.

Mr. Sethna:—It is not based on any cal. calculation. It is all hypothetical.

Capt. Young:—On the same point I thin there was an answer from Mr. Mehta which I should like to see how far, Mr. Mehta, you would carry. I think you claimed that when a company is carrying on its business outside Bombay, the income-tax derived from such a company should be attributed to Bombay if the capital was subscribed in Bombay?

Mr. Mehta:—Yes, Sir, capital, the brains, and the enterprise, if I may say so.

Capt. Young: Take capital as one element. It would be your opinion, then that the place of residence of the shareholders of the company should be considered in determining to what place the income-tax derived from the company s'ould be attributed?

Mr. Mehta:—It would be one of the factors.

Capt. Young:—That can of course be ascertained from the company's books?

Mr. Meha:—Yes, Sir.

Capt. Young:—Mr. Desai, you arrive your memorandum at a result which is very favourable to Bombay.

Rao Saheb Desai: It comes to it. On an even basis, it applies to all.

Capt. Young:—It is always of interest see how such results are arrived at. If look at your basis. I see that you take surpluses as your original standard.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Yes.

Capt. Young:—That has this effect: th greater the gross expenditure of the province, the less it will be called upon to contribute.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Yes.

Capt. Young: The expenditure of Bombay is, we know, relatively very high in comparison with that of other provinces.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Yes.

Capt. Young: So, Bombay gets the benefit of that circumstance in your final calculation.

Rao Saheb Desai:—The effort, the enterprise, and the risk ought to get a return.

Capt. Young:—Let me put it to you that on that first figure, a critic might say that you are there relieving Bombay not in proportion to its wealth, because its high standard of expenditure in relation to other provinces is a measure its being better off than the other provinces. What would your answer be to a critic in that respect?

Rao Saheb Desai:—That is an argument with which one is always faced when one argues against a capitalist who has exerted more, and the present case would be just like a man saying "Why is it that the capitalist should be in affluent circumstances on account of his enterprise?" It is exactly the same position.

If my memory is right, in the Reforms Report the surplus of revenue over expen. diture is taken as the basis.

BASIS FAVOURABLE TO BOMBAY.

Capt. Young:—Undoubtedly, this is so far the same basis as that of the Reforms Report. But what the critic might call attention to is that it is a basis very exceptionally favourable to Bombay, in view of the circumstance that Bombay has attained a higher standard of expenditure than other provinces.

Rao Saheb Desai:—My reply would be "Should not in that case the fact that Bombay contributes indirectly more than other provinces be taken into account?"

Captain Young:—Now, to look at the final stage of your calculations, that is in the last column, that has the effect of reducing Bombay's contribution and that is the original feature in your proposition.

Rao Saheb Desai: Yes, because I have calculated it upon revenue.

Capt. Young:—The effect of that column is, I understand, that the greater the province's revenue, the less it will have to pay in contribution. So, the original feature in your calculation is that the rich province gets it both ways: it pays less because of its higher expenditure and less again because of its higher revenue.

Rao Saheb Desai:—This province also taxes itself more, because if you refer to the incidence of taxation, either for population or for revenue, Bombay has 17.8 for revenue and 6.9 for population, and that is the highest of all the provinces. So that, when it taxes itself so much and is also in advance of the other provinces, with reference to direct contributions to the Government of India, I should think that there ought not to be any objection to taking it upon higher revenue or higher expenditure.

Mr. Roberts:—I do not think that there is much that I need trouble you about, except to put a somewhat general view before you for your criticism. One sympathises, of course, with your natural wish that you should try to get all the money you can. You know the needs of the province. But when anyother province puts the same thing to us, naturally we also sympathise with them.

You have got large resources of revenue, and your expenditure is on a much higher scale than any other province, with the exception of Burma. The revenues revenues here are all expanding, some more some less. If you take either forests, excise, stamps, even land revenue, there is expansion. You test a province by income tax, by consumption of commodities, and by personal impressions, and according to that, Bombay seems rich and it is notorious that you have lately made a great deal of money. In the face of all this, it is difficult to tell the other provinces which are poorer, that Bombay, because of its wealth, because of its greater enterprise, is to be let off all contributions towards the deficit and the whole burden is to be thrown on the poorer provinces. What is your answer to that?

Mr. Sethna:—Is Bombay made to pay, because it is progressive?

Mr. Roberts:—Is it not a fair thing to say that the richer the province, the more reason there is that it should contribute more?

Mr. Sethna:—You say that our resources are expanding, but not at the rate at which we should like them to. We have large programmes, particularly in regard to education, on which we can very profitably spend more.

Mr. Roberts:—That is doubtless convincing to yourself; but what is the reply to the other provinces?

The question is whether the provinces which hitherto have been able to spend half as much as you, ought to bear the whole burden of this deficit on the new scale, and you escape.

Mr. Sethna:—It will be an impetus to them to follow our example. if you let us off this. They will find that because Bombay is richer, it has put in a claim to be exempted from this payment, and they will follow our example and try to have larger resources in the future.

Mr. Roberts:—To him that hath shall be given.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Does not the report on Reforms, paragraph 207 supply the answer? The point has been considered in the report and they say that if it were a clean slate, then there would be no inequalities. But inequalities there would be, because it is not a clean slate. So, objection could not be taken on that ground, and that objection has been disposed of in paragraph 207 of the report.

Mr. Roberts:—That might be a ground for not exacting the full contribution from one province, because of the existing inequalities. Is it a ground for exempting a rich province entirely?

Rao Saheb Desai:—Because it contributes indirectly more, if that argument is correct, than other provinces.

Mr. Roberts:—I thank you very much.

Mr. Roberts:—May I just ask one question, Mr. Desai? You suggest taking money out of balances.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Yes.

Mr. Roberts:—Do pou think that there would be any objection to that? Perhaps some of the provinces may have already in their minds an earmarked expenditure out of these balances. But that you do not think really matters? There are free sums and they could be taken.

Rao Saheb Desai:—We leave them one-sixth of their revenue, and consequently that is enough for their expansion, and then collar the rest for the Government of India.

Mr. Roberts:—In the case of Bombay if you cannot pay out of your revenue, you would contribute from your balances?

Rao Saheb Desai:—If we, for the reasons which we have advanced, cannot be saved from contribution, then of course, that would be the best.

Mr. Roberts:—If you did contribute, you do not mind whether it is out of the balances or revenue?

Rao Haheb Desai:—According to my plan the excess over one sixth according to revenue, and if that is not enough, then out of the balances.

EXCISE REVENUE.

Mr. Roberts:—Mr. Paranjpye, I think you will agree that excise revenue has expanded enormously in Bombay, in fact it has doubled. I think you warned us that there might be a drop, or at least a cessation from expansion. If it came to prohibition, perhaps I should be as well satisfied as yourself. But if it does not I cannot see any advantage in cheapening the price of liquor. If you have a large industrial population drinking at the rate they do in Bombay, I think it is quite on the cards that you might have large areas in which the policy of prohibition may be accepted, while from the heavy drinking population in industrialised areas, very considerable funds might be raised. Heavy taxation raises the price, and it is the most effective means of checking consumption where you cannot have prohibition. Therefore, I do not think it necessarily follows that this high revenue may not increase in future.

Mr. Paranjpye:—I think the excise revenue obtained from industrial centres is not anything like the whole or even half of it.

Mr. Roberts:—Is it not the case that the industrialisation of a province and the increased consumption of liquor go together

Mr. Paranjpye:—We have only 4 or 5 industrial centres.

Mr. Roberts:—They are going to increase increase rather rapidly.

Mr. Paranjpye:—Yes.

Mr. Roberts:—Every one hopes so, and therefore, on that ground, I should say that there may be an increase in revenue.

Rao Saheb Desai:—Our financial statement shows that it has reached the highest limits, and that is what our experts also think. If you look to the figure of consumption, while the revenue has increased the consumption of country spirit has decreased, but corresponding to it the consumption of imported liquor has increased.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta:—May I say a word about the point which Mr. Roberts has just now raised about Bombay wishing to make no contribution at all? If our contention were correct that Bombay ought to get its share of the income-tax as being the complement of land revenue in other provinces, and income-tax were thereby provincialised, then we should be quite willing to pay a share of the deficit either on the revenues or percapita.

Captain Young:—If you get the whole of th income-tax and general stamps?

Mr. Chunilal Mehta:—Or such proportion of the general stamps and income-tax as coul be determined to be a fair share of all provinces.

Mr. Roberts:—Is not this deficit a very un desirable thing? Because, even though merely takes the form of withholding some portion of the increased spending power whic is given under the Reforms Scheme, it is always regarded as a tribute by the provinces the Government of India, and if this 6 crore deficit creates dissatisfaction in the provinces, and there is extreme difficulty in raising it on any agreed principle, ought w not to avoid increasing the deficit unnecessarily?

Mr. Chunilal Mehta:—Quite so.

Mr. Roberts:—When the Government of India are living on their own resources and the provinces on their own, I think we should all agree that it would be an ideal system.

Mr. Chunilal Mehta:—Perfectly true. We feel that all these things are in the nature of a compromise now, and that we have to arrive at some method of apportionment which all the provinces can adopt. We therefore suggest that almost a rough and ready method of dividing income-tax should be followed, and that half should be given to Bombay as a set off against the land revenue in other provinces.

Mr. Roberts:—As a set off against land revenue? You get very good land—revenue just as the other provinces?

Mr. Mehta:—If Bombay was wholly agricultural or mainly agricultural like the other provinces, we should get much larger land revenue, and it expands only to a very small extent. In 1919-20 it was 4.52 and in 1920-21 5.10 lakhs.

Mr. Roberts:—If, for instance, you can imagine that big industrial cities were wiped out, would that make land revenue higher or lower?

Mr. Mehta:—Surely it must tend to raise the land revenue, At the same time, it not so much a question of mere produce, as question of a market for the produce.

Lord Meston:—You said that if Bombay were wholly agricultural, its revenue would be very much higher. What is the exact import of that?

Mr. Mehta:—Supposing all revenue, whether it was derived from land or from industry were subject to income-tax, then the other provinces would have to pay a higher sha..

Mr. Roberts:—Looking at the provinces, think the only definite statistics you can get are population, cultivable area, provincial revenue and provincial expenditure. That a very inadequate test of taxable wealth. Bu is there anything definite which you can stand upon except that. You can get some indication perhaps from income-tax assessment, perhaps from consumption of commodities like tea and sugar, or salt and clothes But does any one here who has looked into that matter feel that there is anything in such indications which he can stand upon firmly, and which would not lead to incessant wranglings and contentions, the basis depending upon estimates which nobody could really guarantee? I should suggest that the figures relating to population, area, provincial expenditure and revenue are at all events definite, and the rest conjectural, giving no firm footing.

Mr. Paranjpye:—You have also to take the fertility of the land into consideration.

Captain Young:—Mr. Brooke, you laid stress upon the necessity of expenditure on the development of industries. That would be, as I understand it, capital expenditure. Do you see any objection to the covering of that expenditure by loans rather than by help from revenue?

Mr. Brooke:—Government would have raise loans. My point was that the retur was often so slow that for years revenues would have to pay the interest in such loans

Captain Young:—Is there any expenditur made at present for development?

Mr. Brooke:—I do not know.

Captain Young:—Is Bombay sufficiently we placed for raising provincial loans, under th new scheme of Reforms?

Mr. Brooke:—I do not know whether it is any better placed than Bengal for ex ample. But probably it is better place than most.

Captain Young:—Supposing better power for raising loans for capital were acquired and exercised under the Reforms Scheme, would you consider that Bombay and Bengal were in a better position than some if not all the other provinces, for assisting their finances in this respect?

Mr. Brooke:—Yes.

Lord Meston:—Is there any other matter which you would like to raise?

Mr. Purshottamdas:—I would like to hand in to you this statement. It shows how the incidence of taxation happens to be in the city of Bombay, as compared with the Northern Division. The Chief Secretary has very kindly supplied me with the figures, and I should like them to be recorded. If there are no further questions to be asked, I should like to mention one or two things that strike me.

You asked Mr. Sethna about the supply of rice from Rangoon. I know something about it. The people from the Bombay Presidency were not accustomed to the lowest kind of rice that was imported from Burma. They tried to avoid it at first, but finding nothing else available, they had to take to it, and we took nearly 7 lakhs of tons, or about a crore of bags.

The other question that strikes me is that we have been told that income tax is not a fair basis, because there is very little of it in the Punjab, in the Central Provinces. Whilst this suggestion of ours has been criticised, may I say that there is no suggestion put forward by your Committee as to what should be or would be an equitable basis of calculation as far as income tax is concerned? From the statement that I handed in just now, you will see that our main source of revenue is income-tax, so far as Bombay city is concerned, and in appreciation of our enterprise we are asked that we should not take income-tax as the basis! Then we are told "Your standard living is high, your education costs you much more, and why should the other provinces pay?" I take it that you cannot arrive at a precisely accurate division of the revenues nor allocation. You want us to give some practical, rough and ready method, if I may call it so, as accurate as possible under the circumstances. I am afraid you will have to put a premium on one or the other. Are you going to put a premium on enterprise and push or on backwardness and sloth? I should like to put it that way. It really is very unfair to Bombay, and only wish the Government of Bombay had asked the two Chambers of Commerce in Bombay to send up their representatives. It really is a matter of very great concern concern to us that the thing should be brushed away by saying "Oh no, this is not fair, that is not correct, this is not accurate. Give us something fairer." If our figures are not accurate would your Lordship put something more accurate before us?

One of your colleagues mentioned that w were spending more than the other provinces and there was no reason why they should pa for the increased amounts that Bombay spends on education. If you have got to put a premium, somewhere, is it fair that it should be put upon provinces going at a snail's pac rather than active and energetic Bombay Presidency? I think it would distinctly be unfair to Bombay if we were told "You have taken a bigger stride as compared with the other provinces; therefore, we are going to tell you to halt until the other provinces have come up to your standard."

Mr. Roberts:—If you refer to me, I do not think I should accept up that representation of what I said.

Mr. Purshotamdas:—That is how it struck me. I should certainly like to correct myself, if I have understood you wrongly.

May I ask, sir, why it is that the other provinces like the United Provinces or Bihar and Orissa have not started companies like Bombay? Why did the Berars want Tata' to start there, and why do they still come to Bombay? Is it not a fact that when Government officers have to be engaged, their pay is graded according to their standard of living? It is similar with Bombay.

Captain Young:—Do you not attribute development to natural factors such as harbours and rivers?

Mr. Purshotamdas:—Yes, but why should the credit for that be taken away from us? Have we not made the best of those facilities? Should not the Government of India appreciate it and encourage us? Or, should they tell us to wait till the other provinces have come up to our standard? I certainly apologise if I am speaking with a little warmth but I am impelled to put before you what the average man in Bombay would feel on this question, as far as he understands it.

If your Lordship's committee will tell us what they consider to be a more equitable basis, as far as income-tax is concerned, which is our strongest, most substantial and rising head of revenue, then I think we would be able to go into it better, but I do submit, sir, that until that is done we would not like to be told to give up that.

Lord Meston:—We are in the situation getting your advice.

Mr. Purshotamdas:—I do not know whether I am in a position to advise you, but thought I should place before you these con siderations.

Lord Meston:—I think you have don it with great strength.

Mr. Sethna:—You referred in the course discussion to the income-tax on railway which the Bombay Presidency receives. far as I understand it, that is not credited the Government of Bombay; it is paid en tirely to the Government of India.

Lord Meston:—Income tax on state railways is credited to the Government of India. What was in my mind was particularly the narrow gauge feeder lines operated by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

Mr. Sethna:—At present we get half of that.

Mr. Sethna:—I understood that the tot income-tax from railways goes to the red of the Imperial exchequer, and not the pro vincial.

Lord Meston:—I think that is only true State Railways.

Mr. Sethna:—There is one more point. we take full advantage of our harbour, w certainly benefit the country at large.

Lord Meston:—We have had an extremel interesting discussion, and we are greatly in debted to you for coming and helping us thi morning.

ALLAHABAD EUROPEANS' EXCLUSIVENESS.

SIR P. C. BANNERJI RESIGNS MEMBERSHIP OF EUROPEAN CLUB.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

The Allahabad European Club having decided to admit Indians only as supplementary members, Sir Pramada Charan Bannerji of the High Court, Allahabad, has sent in his resignation finding it rather difficult to continue his membership.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S DUTY.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha sends us the following Open Letter to Lord Chelmsford for publication:—

May it please Your Excellency,

Never in the whole history of British India did the people receive such a rude shock, as they have felt at the publication of the proposed Peace Treaty with Turkey. The poignancy, the intensity and the gravity of our feelings are hard to gauge, and impossible to express. Your Excellency has endeavoured to justify the terms of the Treaty, and has thus unconsciously added insult to injury. Your Excellency affirms that Turkey is treated just the same way, as Germany and Austria-Hungary are dealt with. Is that so, please? Let us see.

(a) Have the Allies occupied Berlin, Vienna or Belgrade? No. But they have occupied Constantinople!

(b) Have the Allies retained any of the hostile Crown Prince as hostages? No. But they have kept the eldest son of the Sultan and his consort as hostages on a warship in the Sea of Marmora!

(c) Have the Allies arrested the Nationalists of Germany, Austria or Bulgaria? No. But they have arrested over thirty Turkish Nationalists at Constantinople!

.d) Have the Allies accepted a mandate in Germany, Austria or Bulgaria? No. But they have created and appropriated mandates for Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamai.

It is thus clear, that Turkey is not going to be treated like the other belligerents; but that Turkey is to be truncated under the self-created and self-imposed mandates of the Christian victors.

Then again, will Your Excellency's Government be pleased to prove conclusively:—

(a) Whether it was Turkey, that took the offensive in the War; and if so, where and when?

(b) Whether Basra was occupied *after* Turkey's entry in the war?

(c) Whether the aerial propaganda carried on in European Turkey under the direction of Lord Northcliff did not promise integrity for Turkish Turkey.

(d) Whether General Townsend had no hand in the armistice with Turkey?

(e) And whether the Turkish Government consented to the partition of her Territories by the Armistice, that ended the hostilities?

These are all important points, and Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to explain these clearly and convincingly for the satisfaction of the Indian people.

Then Your Excellency asserts, that the proposed Peace Treaty fulfills the promise of the Premier. I submit, with deference, that it does not.

(a) Constantinople is under the guns of the Allies!

(b) The Power of the Purse rests with the Allies!

(c) Thrace is to be given to Greece!

(d) Smyrna is to be given to Greece!

(e) Army, Navy and Air Service to be reduced to nullity!

(b) And Constantinople to be circumscribed to the narrowest limits!

Your Excellency talks of Equity, Equality and Justice; and may contend, that Constantinople was occupied b the Allies with a view to prevent the alleged Christian massacres by the Turks! If the Turks are such tyrants, how is it that the British Government are suppressing the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission admitting the atrocities perpetrated by the Greeks on defenceless Turks in Asia Minor? How is it that the Allies are revising that Report with the help of a Greek Representative? How is it, that the Allies are not appointing an independent Commission of Enquiry regarding the alleged Armenian massacres? And why is not Your Excellency's Government pressing for the publication of the above Report and for the apointment of an Inter-allied Commission? But assuming for a moment, that Turkey did break any terms of the armistice, which she has not, was that breach a sufficient reason for the occupation of Constantinople?

(a) Have the Allies occupied Berlin for the disturbances in the Ruhr valley?

(b) Have the Allies occupied Warsaw, for Polland's breach of the Peace Treaty?

(c) Have the Allies threatened Rome for the invasion on Fiume?

(d) Have the Allies punished Roumania for the violation of the Peace Treaty?

Then, Your Excellency, where is the justification of occupying Constantinople; and where comes the application of Equity and Justice?

Your Excellency assures us, that Constantinople has been left with Turkey in deference to the wishes of the Indian Moslems! That is to say, if the Moslems had not agitated, even that portion of the Premier's pledge might have remained unfulfilled! The Premier, who acknowledged India's services in the Imperial Parliament, who appealed to India in the hour of England's trial, and who achieved victory through India's spontaneous, substantial and sincere support, that very Premier is whittling down his pledge, and as a member of the Supreme Council is parcelling off Turkey!

My Lord, if Lord Hardinge was the Viceroy of India at this time, his Lordship would have preferred resignation of his high office, rather than stake the prestige of Britain and her Premier and be a party to a Treaty of Peace, that threatens to disturb the Peace of the whole East. Chivalry and statesmanship such as his would have strengthened the hands of Mr. Montagu, would have impressed the Supreme Council of the gravity and impropriety of their Policy, and would have secured for the Moslems a peace in consonance with the Premier's Pledge and with the principle of self-determination.

My Lord, it is never too late to mend. There is yet a month before you. The Turkish Delegates will not and cannot accept the peace terms, unless terrorised by the Allied guns. You have the Afghan menace to face. You have the high prices and labour troubles to contend with. You have Loans to raise and balances to adjust. You have the Reforms in hands and the Nationalists to be satisfied. You have to receive H. R. H. the Prince of Wales within the next few months. Are the signs ominous in India? Are even the Moderates pleased with your Reform Rules and Regulations? Are the Nationalists drawn by your administration? Are the Moslems reconciled by the Peace Terms? If Your Excellency is fully aware of the ferment in this country; if Your Excellency is fully informed of the intensity and poignancy of Moslem feeling, and if Your Excellency has gauged the situation and its gravity, then it is wisdom to stay the hands of the Imperial Government by timely resignation, rather than be a party to an unjust Peace which, may God forbid, will end all peace in the East. May Heaven guide you aright!

I remain, Your Excellency's deferentially,

BAPJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

INDIA AND AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.)

quently recorded that the attractions of the beautiful climate of the Cape were so great that some of the passengers stayed there and made the Cape Peninsula their permanent home. Certainly my own experience has been, that there is more kindly feeling towards Indians at the Cape itself than in any other part of South Africa. There are still memorials of the East Indian merchantmen days in certain trees and plants which were brought over from India, and also in certain well-known Indian dishes, which are served at table at the Cape Peninsula only.

By a curious reversal of events, since the War has come to an end and the Mediterranean has been set free from danger, it has been found easier and cheaper, in many instances, to make the voyage to Mombasa and Zanzibar, via Bombay. Many passengers on the S. S. Taroba told me, that they had found this the most convenient route. And just as the passengers on board the East Indian merchantmen had been attracted by the beautiful climate of the Cape, so there modern travellers told me their delight at their first experiences of India—its glowing colours, its glorious sunshine, and its immensely varied life.

The Past and Present.

Thus, through recorded and unrecorded time, India and Africa have stretched out their arms to meet each other across the Indian Ocean. The fact that there is no intervening land between, and that they will always face each other as long as the world lasts, cannot be without its spiritual meaning for the evolution of the human race and the ultimate destiny of man. The relations between Africa and India must inevitably become closer and closer. Nothing can finally keep the two countries apart.

England's Relation to Africa.

We have only to compare this geographical position of India to Africa, which nature herself has fixed, with that of England, in order to see how weak in the long run England's position is.

Not only is a circuitous voyage necessary from England, of many thousands of miles,—either round the Cape of Good Hope, or else through the Mediteranean Sea, the Suez Canal, and down the Red Sea, etc.,—but the climatic conditions of the greater part of Africa are equally far apart. Except for the Cape Province itself and certain uplands, the temperature of Africa down its East Coast tells against the European and sooner or later he succumbs to it. Even if he manages to acclimatise his own body to the heat he cannot acclimatise his children.

But, for the Indian, the climate presents but little difficulty or inconvenience. The Indian children whom I saw, even in the hottest climates, appeared healthy. The Natal atmosphere and temperature were especially favourable for their development.

The Future.

If we turn our eyes forward to the future, the verdict of nature herself has been already written. It has gone against the European in all regions except that of the temperate South. Rhodesia, with its uplands, may also become a European country, but that is still uncertain. Nearly everything points to the uplands of British East Africa being finally unsuitable for Europeans, although at the present moment it is a heresy to say so. The very clamour that is made by Englishmen, protesting that their children can flourish there, is itself a sign of some half-conscious weakness in their asseveration. They protest too much. The facts are against them. The East Africa Protectorate Government insists on its European civil servants taking a furlough every three years to preserve their health. No exceptions are made to this rule. The most experienced doctor in Nairobi has stuck to his opinion that the table-land of East Africa (which is directly on the Equator) can never be a permanent home for men who have come from a cold climate like that of England. There is something in the action of the sun's rays which prevents it.

The European may set up all kinds of artificial bariers, but in the end nature herself must be obeyed.

(To be continued).

PUNJAB MAIL TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF TWO MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

In connection with the Punjab Mail tragedy in which Colonel Tufnell was brutally attacked and subsequently died in hospital, the Bengal C.I.D. arrested two Mahomedans on Saturday on suspicion. They are kept in Hajut pending further investigations.

The India Provident Co., Ld.

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An Appreication.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company suspasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the "Intimation, which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business.

RASIK LAL BANERJEE
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BILIOUSNESS

There are many causes of this complaint, but they all spring from a disordered liver which does not properly fulfil its functions, especially in a warm climate, when it becomes sluggish in its action. The bile is turned from its proper channel, and enters the blood, and the person so affected is demoralised throughout his whole system. The presence of biliary poison in the blood upsets the entire digestive system, and is the chief cause of sick headaches. It also causes dull pains and uneasiness in the right side and shoulder blade, a bitter taste in the mouth, sudden dizziness on rising, spots floating before the eyes, furred tongue, bad breath, bowels loose one day and constipated the next. All or any of these symptoms may accompany the bilious condition, and while so affected life is scarcely worth living.

"They Reach the Liver."

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS relieve this trouble speedily. They open the clogged up system, purify the blood, and cleanse the stomach, causing the human mechanism to work smoothly and easily. On the first appearance of bilious symptoms a dose of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills should be taken, and much unnecessary suffering will be avoided. These pills are compounded to meet the general requirements of man, woman or child, and the dose must therefore be regulated to suit each individual constitution. They are a safe and reliable remedy for old and young, weak or strong.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W.H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London. *Sole Proprietors.*

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If your Child is Cross, Feverish and Sick.

Look, Mother! If little Tongue is Coated, Cleanse the Inactive Bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is that they become clogged with waste, the liver becomes sluggish, the stomach is disordered, and then your little one becomes cross, feverish, and does not eat, sleep or behave naturally. Often the breath is bad, and system "stuffy" with a cold; the child has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhœa. Listen, Mother! See if the tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste matter, sour bile and undigested food pass out of the system, and you have a healthy, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of substitutes.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

Remember imitations are sometimes substituted, so look and see that your bottle bears name of the "California Fig Syrup Company." All leading chemists and bazaars "California Syrup of Figs," in two sizes.

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ADVANCE SWADESHI!

THE POPULAR KHADDAR.

Young India writes:—

Readers of "Young India" will be agreeably surprised to learn that the article about Khaddar has not only resulted in complete disposal of the stock that had accumulated at the Ashram, but it has evoked orders from Baluchistan, the Nilgiris, and even Aden. This is as it should be. The revival of the ancient cottage industry of India—hand-spinning during leisure hours in their own homes by the millions of women, and hand-weaving in similar circumstances by men—cannot but produce a silent yet effective revolution in this country and prevent an annual drain of crores of rupees which need never have left India and distribute the savings among the poor millions instead of concentrating them in the hands of a few capitalists. This is not to say that we do not want capitalists in India. They are there already. They are able to take care of themselves. It is the poor millions who need to be lifted up from grinding poverty and consequent degradation. Nothing but a full revival of the hand-spinning and the hand-weaving industry can raise them effectively and speedily. It is to be hoped therefore that the demand for Khaddar being proved, its production will be stimulated in every nook and corner of India.

The most wonderful experience, however, of the popularity of Swadeshi has been that of Shrimati Sarladevi Chaudhrani and Mrs. Mohani, the wife of that sincere and indefatiguable worker, Moulana Hazrat Mohani. Writing from Lahore whilst preparing to go to Barreily where she had gone to attend the Khilafat Conference, the former says: "I have done my packing racked with conflicts as to what to take and what not to take with me—whether to wear Khaddar dress there while addressing the audience or Swadeshi silk, the point of which will not be so well understood—whether to take up the trunk or to wrap up the hold-all with clothes inside the bedding—whether to be smart and fashionable as of old or to be simple and common only. I have at last chosen to be the latter. But it is taking time and trouble to assimilate the new method." Writing after her experiences of Barreily he says: Just coming back from visits to Mahomedan families. There were two ladies—wife and sister in one place. They took the vow for Charkha and Swadeshi. In another place there were six ladies who all took the same vow. It was a family of Cutch Bohras very rich and cultured, settled down here since the days of the Mutiny. I find I can do the Swadeshi and Charkha propaganda to perfection in these provinces My Swadeshi dress is having its effect. At a meeting called in Barreily by Mrs. Mohani, fifteen Mahomedan ladies took the Swadeshi vow."

Speaking to the Barreily divisional conference in Hindustani on a resolution on Swadeshi, she laid stress upon the deep poverty of India and her two chief wants—food and raiment, and she said that if we did not know how to manage our own homes and could not make the two ends meet, we would be ill fitted to undertake the management of the national affairs. It was remarkable, she added, that whilst the people were ready to listen to speeches which required from them no action and no sacrifice they were chary of attending meetings where they were told home-truths and which drew their attention to their primary duty of attending to Swadeshi at all costs. She asked them to work in the spirit of the late Vidyasagar, who was not only not ashamed of but took pride in wearing throughout his life Khaddar cloth. She admitted that return to Khaddar was difficult, but all upward movements were so. India would never be able to produce the beautiful cloth she did before, until she resolutely refused to use silks from China, Japan, France and elsewhere, and was content in the interval to wear cloth made out of coarse yarn that daughters of India were able to produce to-day. Her poverty and her nakedness too left no option to those who realised the actual condition of the country. She appealed to those on the platform to lead the way.

The Chaudhries had not much time left to them to test the truth of the above remarks in their own home, for they had to prepare dresses for their eldest son whose marriage was to take place on the 14th instant. Pandit Rambhuj Datta Chaudhry writes: "All marriage clothes have been made of Swadeshi silk made in Benares. It is somewhat costly but excellent stuff. We have rigidly excluded all foreign silk."

MAN WHO SAVED 25 LIVES.

Heroic incidents in the life of a Thames lighterman were mentioned at a Southwark inquest in mail week on Samuel Toler Everett, of Shadwell.

A witness said that Everett had saved 25 lives and had been the recipient of a bronze medal and a certificate from the Royal Humane Society. He was found dead in the cabin of the barge Ribble off Bankside.

Dr. Reginald Martin said a wonderful operation had been performed on Everett's brain 25 years ago, and the surgeon who performed it had been presented with an illuminated address.

A verdict of death from an epileptic fit was returned.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 98·14·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4·5512%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·8·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·5556%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles ..... or order to the payment of Rs. ..... at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the ..... day of ..... 1920.

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KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 100 for a week's trial Rs. 5 for a pill.

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SHAKTISANJIVAN OIL:—Will revive the disabled veins and will give them strength and power. It is harmless and gives effect within fifteen minutes. One Tola Rs. 225.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Rs. 3.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Rs. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Rs. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity the safest and timely done may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENGLAND.

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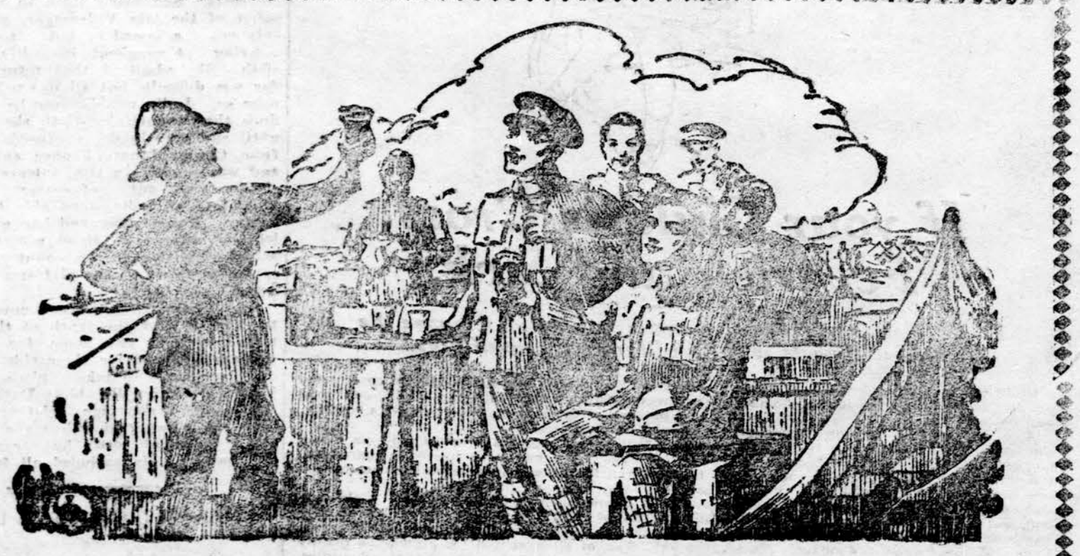

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.